

THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.  
BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.  
COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.  
ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.  
POETRY.  
ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.  
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.  
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.  
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.  
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.

REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.  
REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.  
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.  
REPORT OF BOTANY.  
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.  
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.  
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.  
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.  
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.  
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.  
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

VOL. XL.

PART II. FOR 1815.

London:

PRINTED FOR SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS,  
By whom Communications (Post-paid) are thankfully received.

(Price Sixteen Shillings, half-bound.)

J. ADLARD, Printer, 23, Bartholomew-close;  
and 39, Duke-street, West Smithfield,

# ЧИЧИКОМ МАГАЗИН

## 6. STUDENTS' WORKS

## ANSWER



A circular stamp with a decorative border containing the text 'BRITISH MUSEUM' in the center.

THE  
**MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**

No. 271.]

AUGUST 1, 1815.

[1 of Vol. 40.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*  
As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

**ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.**

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SINCE I wrote to you last, I have to acknowledge the beneficial counsel and co-operation of many learned men; and I thank you for allowing the columns of your Magazine to continue recruiting for the service and the security of my dictionary. In the province of literature, wrangling and feud were never more general than at this *new era*. Every pen carries a warlike attitude, and the restoration and future maintenance of order and good government can be expected only from enthroned rule and sober authority, holding a banner or decretal, that may attract a steady belief and an associated allegiance. A laudable spirit of inquiry has three centuries actuated the orthographist, yet, hitherto, little has been done toward bringing to precision those principles of spelling which I am so desirous to enforce upon general observance. I have never had the satisfaction of being acquainted with a pen-man who could boast of precision and completeness in his orthography, nor have I been able to comprehend any principle on which a writer's practice is erected, nor any rule to which he has resolutely studied an actual conformity. Every word should be rendered agreeable and interesting to the eye, soft and labent to the tongue, and rich in concord and tone. Many words of great dignity and sterling worth have been discharged, and considered unfit for service, on account of their antiquated stiffness, their Dutch-bellied plenitude, their abraded frame, or their unauspicious influence on the ear, which might be judiciously appointed to the administration of thought and the republic of literature, by the ablation of a senseless prefix, a supernumerary consonant, or the restoration of an exiled vowel. Where a letter or particle serves only to breed confusion it ought to be retrenched, unless that retrenchment render the meaning of the word equivocal.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 272.

The Italian and Castilian languages owe much of their construction and constitution to the Latin, yet they do not imitate the Latin orthography as we do, but scholastically admit no more letters in their words than they sound. I am confident, sir, that nothing would conduce so much to the beauty and security of our language, or entitle it to the esteem and confidence of foreigners, as a coalition of writers befriending one uncomplicated system of orthography. Having arranged and accommodated such a one on the principle of analogy, I hope you will allow it room in your next Magazine. That it will be subject to spurious remark and astringent cavil by the cursory inspector is probable, and to meet and cope with controversialists in the area of your work will be preferable than to bring up my defence after my dictionary is published. A looker-on sometimes discerns the condition of the game, and discriminates quicker than the player himself; and, if any of your able writers will examine and frankly give me their opinion of the following nomenclature, I shall esteem it a great compliment, whether publicly communicated, or privately to the care of your printer, Mr. Adlard, 23, Bartholomew-close.

JOHN PYTCHES.

*Mr. Pytches' Orthographical System.*

Aaronnic	not	Aaronical.	2.	84.
Ab (yarn)		Abb.	18.	57.
Ab-wool		Abb-wool.		
A-back		Aback.	33.	36.
Ab-aft		Abast.	33.	36.
The Abaisseur		Abaisseur.	57.	
To Ab-alienate		Abalienate.	33.	
Abandonary		Abandonery.	94.	
The Abaptista		Abaptiston.		
Ab-articulation		Abarticulation.	33.	
To Abase		Abace.	99.	
Abaseve		Abasive.	95.	
Abasevly		Abasively.	95.	
Abasion		Abasement.	105.	
Baseness		Abashlesly		

B

Abashlessly	not	Abashlessly. 21.	To Abject (cast off)	Abjectile. 20.
Abashness		Abashment	Abjectment	
Abatable		Abateable. 19.	To Abject (depress)	
Abateve		Abative. 95.	An Abject	101.
An Abater		103.	Abjectedness	Abjection.
An Abator		93.	Abjudicateve	Abjudicative. 95.
Abatence		Abutement. 103.	Abjurable	Abjureable. 19.
An Abatis		Abbatis. 57.	Abjurent } Abjureve }	Abjurative.
An Abave	{	Abavi.	Abjurement	Abjuration 103.
To Ab-aw		Abavum.	Abjuration	93.
Abbaca		Adaw. 33.	Abjuration-oth	36. 41.
An Abbacot		Abaca. 57.	Ablaqueatable	19.
An Abbacus		Abacot. 57.	The Ablateve-case	95. 36.
An Abbada		Abacus. 57.	Able-bodied	36.
An Abbat		Abada. 57.	Ably	Abley.
Abbat-ship		Abbot. 34.	To Abnode	Abnodate. 105. 96.
Abbeses		Abbotship. 36.	Nodent	Nodus.
An Abbey		Abbeses. 21. 87.	Ab-nodement	Abnodation. 33.
Abbeys		Abby. 10.	To Aboad (portend)	Abode. 12.
To Abcede		Abbies. 10.	▲boadments	Abodements.
To Abcind		Abscede. 92.	An Abolisher	Abolishor.
Abcision		Abscind. 92.	An Abolitionist	93. 103.
An Abcissa		Abscission. 92. 87.	Abolishment	Abolition.
An Ab-cist		Abscissa. 92. 87.	Abolition	93.
Abeists		Abcess. 33.	The Abomasus	Abomasum.
Abdicatable		Abcesses. 21.	Abominant	Abominable.
Abdicateve		Abdicatable. 19.	Abominantly	Abominous.
Abdomenal		Abdicative. 95.		Abominably.
Abdomenant		Abdominal. 91.		Abominously.
Abdomenacy		Abdominous. 91.		Aboard. 4. 36.
Abdomenance		Abdominacy. 91.		Abortively. 94.
Abducent (adj.)		Abdominance. 91.		Abortiveness.
Abduceve		96.		
Abduction		Abducive. 95.		
The Abductors		Abducement. 1.		
Abecedarian (adj.)		Abducents. 93. 96.		
An Abecedery		Abecedery. 96.		
A-bed		Abcedary. 96.		
Abeiance		Abed. 33. 36.		
An Abel	{	Abeyance. 97.		
Abel-musk seed		Abele.		
Errant		Abele-tree. 98.		
Errantly		Abelmosch.		
Errancy		Aberrant. 105.		
Aberation		Aberrantly.		
Abettive (adj.)		Aberrance.		
An Abettant		Aberration. 93. 86.		
An Abettor		Abetting.		
Abettance		Abetter. 103.		
Ab-evacuation		93.		
To Abhore		Abetment. 103.		
Abhorent		33.		
Abhorently		Abhor. 20.		
An Abhorer		Abhorrent. 94.		
An Abhoror		Abhorrently. 94.		
Abhorible		Abhorrer. 103.		
Abhoribleness		93.		
Abhorence		Abhorrible. 94.		
An Abiding-place		Abhorribleness. 94.		
An Abigail		Abhorrence. 94.		
Abiliments		36.		
To Abilitate		Abigale.		
An Abisin		Habiliments. 47.		
Abisinian		Habilitate. 47.		
An Abias	{	Abyssine. 97. 87. 20.		
		Abyssinian. 97. 87.		
		Abysm.		
		Abyas. 97.		

Abrogatively	not	Abrogatively. 95.	Abuttantly	not	Abuttively.
Aborne.		Aburttance			Abutment.
Abrun.		An Abuttal			103.
Alburn.		Academickly			Academically. 5.
Aubern.		Acanthaceous			Acanaceous.
Auburn		Acanthin			Acinaceous.
101.		The Acatia			Acanthine. 20.
Abrupt.		Accedent			Acacia.
Abruptly.		Accedency			Accedant. 95.
Abruptness.		To Accelerate			Accedement. 105.
is the noun of the verb.		Celerateve			Acceleratory.
is the adjective of the verb.		Celerately			95.
Abscondant		A Celery			Acceleration.
Abscondive		Celeratence			93.
Abscondance		Acceleration			103.
An Absentant		An Accelerater			93.
An Absenté		The Accelerators			Accentuate.
Absinthium		To Accentate			Accentual.
Absolutery		Accental			Accentually.
Absolvable		Accentaly			Accentuation.
Absolviesly		Accentance			
Absolvment		Acceptive			94.
Absolvence		Acceptivly			Acceptable. 1.
Absolution		Acceptible			Acceptably. 19.
The Absolvents		Acceptibly			Acceptability.
Absonous		Acceptibleness			103.
An Ab'sorb		Acceptance			Acceptation. 93. 22.
Absorbed		Accepton			103.
Absorbant		An Acceptor			93.
Absorbance		An Acceptant			101.
The Absorbants		An Ac'cess			21.
Abstemiosly		Accessless			Accessible. 21. 19.
Abstemiosness		Accessible			21.
Abstenant		Accessant			21.
Abstenantly		Accesslesly			Accessibility.
Abstention		Accessableness			An Accessary. 21. 103.
Abstenance		An Accesary			An Accessory. 93.
To Absterse		An Accesory			Accessory. 96.
An Ab'sterse		Accessate (adj.)			Accessory. 96.
Abstersless		Accessateve			Accessariness.
Absterseve		Accessatness			Accessoriness.
Abstersevly		Accessatevness			Accidentally. 9.
Abstersion		Accidentaly			Accipitres. 106.
Abstersents		Accipiters			Accolee. 18.
Abstractable		Accolé			Aconite.
Abtractive		Acconite			Accurately. 16.
Abtractivly		Accurately			Accurateness. 16.
An Abtractant		Accuratness			Acephalus.
Abtractance		Acephalous			Acephalously. 25.
Abstraction		Acephalously			Acepint. 36.
Abstruseness		The Ace-point			Acerbate. 96.
An Abstrusity		To Acerb			101.
Absurdness		An A'cerb			Acerb. 96.
An Absurdity		Acerbant			Acerbitude. 104.
Abundant		Acerbedness			103.
Abundantly		Acerbance			Acetose. 38.
Abundance		An Acerbity			Acheronic. 2. 84.
An Abuse		Acetous			Aceldema.
Abuseve		Acheronnic			Aceldama.
Abusevly		Acheldama			Achieve.
Abusevness		To Acheve			Achieve.
Abusion		Achevable			Achievable.
Abuttible		Achevent			Atchievable. 19.
Abuttant		Achevment			Achievant.
					Achievement.

<i>An Acheavance</i>	103.	<i>Acostable</i>	<i>not Accostable.</i>
<i>Achiot</i>	<i>Achiotte.</i> 107.	<i>Acostableness</i>	<i>Accostableness.</i>
<i>Achlis</i>	<i>Achlys.</i> 97.	<i>An Acostant</i>	<i>An Accoster.</i>
<i>Achromatic</i>	<i>Acromatic.</i>	<i>Acostment</i>	<i>Accostment.</i>
<i>To Acidify</i>	<i>Acidulate.</i>	<i>An Acoocheur</i>	<i>A coucheur.</i> 15.
<i>Acidifiable</i>		<i>Acoochment</i>	<i>Accouchment.</i> 15.
<i>Acidified</i>	<i>Acidulous.</i>	<i>To Count</i>	<i>Account.</i>
<i>Acidifying</i>		<i>An Account</i>	<i>Accompt.</i>
<i>Acidic (adj.)</i>	<i>Acid.</i> 96.	<i>Countless</i>	101.
<i>An Acidity</i>	103.	<i>Countable</i>	
<i>Acipenser</i>	<i>Accipenser.</i>	<i>An Accountant</i>	<i>Accomptant.</i> 58. 52.
<i>To Acknowlege</i>	<i>Acknowledge.</i>	<i>The Accountant-general.</i>	58. 36.
<i>Acknowlegeable</i>	19.	<i>To Acooter</i>	<i>Accoutre.</i> 15. 106.
<i>Acknowlegence</i>	105.	<i>Acooterments</i>	<i>Accoutrements.</i> 15.
<i>An Acknowlegement</i>	103. 16.	<i>Acquentable</i>	<i>Accoustrements.</i> 53.
<i>An Ac'clame</i>	<i>Acclaim.</i> 101.	<i>Acquentive</i>	<i>Acquaintable.</i> 6.
<i>Clammerous</i>	<i>Acclamatory.</i> 91.	<i>Acquentedness</i>	<i>Acquaintive.</i> 6.
<i>Clammer</i>	<i>Clamour.</i> 91.	<i>An Acquentant</i>	<i>Acquaintedness.</i>
<i>Acclamation</i>	93.		<i>An Acquaintance.</i> 6.
<i>The Aclivis</i>	<i>Acclivis.</i>		103.
<i>Aclivitive</i>	<i>Acclivous.</i>	<i>Acquaintance</i>	<i>Acquaintance.</i>
<i>Aclivity</i>	<i>Acclivity.</i>	<i>To Acquiesce</i>	<i>Acquiesce.</i>
<i>The Acollade</i>	<i>Accolade.</i> 58.	<i>Acquiesce</i>	<i>Acquiescent.</i> 94.
		<i>Acquiescibly</i>	<i>Acquiescently.</i> 94.
<i>An Acolithite</i>		<i>An Acquiescer</i>	<i>Acquiescence.</i>
		<i>Acquiescence</i>	<i>Acquireable.</i> 19.
<i>To Commode</i>		<i>Acquiescibly</i>	<i>Acquireableness.</i>
<i>To Discommode</i>		<i>An Acquiesser</i>	<i>Acquirer.</i>
<i>Acommodable</i>		<i>Acquiescence</i>	103.
<i>Acommodably</i>		<i>Acquiesce</i>	93.
<i>Acommoden</i>		<i>Acquisit</i>	<i>Acquisite.</i> 20.
<i>Acommodently</i>		<i>Acquisite</i>	<i>Acquisitive.</i> 95.
<i>Comodious</i>	<i>Commodious</i>	<i>Acquisitevly</i>	<i>Acquisitively.</i> 95.
<i>Comodiosly</i>	<i>Commodiously</i>	<i>Acquist</i>	<i>Acquest.</i>
<i>An Acommendant</i>	<i>Accommodater</i>	<i>To Acquite</i>	<i>Acquit.</i> 20.
<i>Acommableness</i>	58. 104.	<i>Acquitabile</i>	<i>Acquittable.</i> 19.
<i>Comodiosness</i>	85. 25.	<i>An Acquital</i>	<i>Acquittal.</i> 103.
<i>To Accommodate</i>	<i>Accommodate.</i> 58.	<i>Acquittance</i>	<i>Acquittance.</i>
<i>Acommodeve</i>	<i>Accommodative.</i> 95.	<i>An Acre</i>	<i>Aker.</i> 106.
<i>Acommodevly</i>	<i>Accommodatively.</i> 95.	<i>Acreditary</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>
<i>Acommodevness</i>	<i>Accommodativeness.</i>	<i>An Acreditant</i>	<i>Accreditation.</i> 22.
	95. 104.	<i>Acredition</i>	<i>Accresce.</i>
<i>Acommmodation</i>	<i>Accommodation.</i> 58.	<i>To Acrease</i>	<i>Accretive.</i> 8. 95.
<i>To Acompany</i>	<i>Accompany.</i>	<i>Acresseve</i>	<i>Accrescent.</i>
<i>Acompaniless</i>	<i>Accompaniless.</i>	<i>Acressent</i>	
<i>Acompaniable</i>	<i>Accompanable.</i>	<i>Acressevly</i>	<i>Accrescently.</i> 95.
<i>Acompaniance</i>	<i>Accompaniment.</i>	<i>Acressently</i>	<i>Accretion.</i>
<i>Acompaniment</i>	<i>Accompaniment.</i> 93.	<i>Acresion</i>	
<i>A Complice</i>	<i>An Accomplice.</i>	<i>An Acrid</i>	<i>Acrid.</i> 96.
<i>To Acomplish</i>	<i>Accomplish.</i>	<i>Acridic (adj.)</i>	<i>Acritude.</i>
<i>Acomplishable</i>	<i>Accomplishible.</i> 19.	<i>Acridress</i>	<i>Acridity.</i>
<i>An Acomplisher</i>	<i>An Accomplisher.</i>	<i>An Acridity</i>	103.
<i>Acomplishedness</i>	<i>Accomplishedness.</i>	<i>Acrimoniosly</i>	<i>Acrimoniously.</i> 25.
<i>Acomplishment</i>	<i>Accomplishment.</i>	<i>Acrimoniosness</i>	<i>Acrimoniousness.</i> 25.
<i>To Acord</i>	<i>To Accord.</i>	<i>An Acrimony</i>	103.
<i>An Ac'cord</i>	101.	<i>To Acroch</i>	<i>Accroach.</i> 58. 12.
<i>Acordless</i>		<i>Acrochive</i>	<i>Encrouch.</i>
<i>Acordable</i>	<i>Accordable.</i> 58.	<i>An Acrochant</i>	<i>Encroaching.</i>
<i>Acordant</i>	<i>Accordant.</i>	<i>Acrochment</i>	<i>An Accroacher.</i>
<i>Acordantly</i>	<i>Accordantly.</i>	<i>Acroché</i>	<i>Accroachment</i>
<i>Acordance</i>	<i>Accordance.</i>	<i>Acrochordon</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>
<i>Acordingly</i>	<i>Accordingly.</i>	<i>The Acromion</i>	<i>Accroche.</i> 58.
<i>To Acost</i>	<i>Accost.</i>		<i>Achrochordon.</i>
<i>An Ac'cost</i>	101.		<i>Acromium.</i>

Acronical	not {	Achronical.
Acronically		Acronycal.
An Accrosipre		Acronycally. 9.
To Acrosipre		58. 101.
Acrosiprable		
Acrosiprere		Acrosiprible. 19.
Acrosiprence		Acrosiprive. 95.
Acrosticaly		Acrosiprance. 95.
To Acru	{	Acrostically. 9.
Acruable		Accrue. 11.
Acruent		Accrew.
Acruently		Accrueable. 58. 19.
Acruent		Actruant. 95.
An Acruity		Accruantly.
To Act		Accruement. 16.
Actable		103.
Actability	{	Actible. 19.
An Enactment		Actableness.
Actant (adj.)		Actuability. 103.
Active		Acting.
Activly		Actively. 94.
An Acter		103.
An Actor	{	Actuate. 55.
To Actate		Activate.
Actative		Actuative. 55.
Actation		Actuation. 55
An Actary		An Actuary.
Actal		Actual. 55.
Actaly		Actually. 55. 9.
Actalness		Actualness. 55.
An Actress	{	Actoress.
Acuateve		Actrice.
Acuatants		Acuative. 96.
Acuation	{	93.
An Acuity		Acuity.
To Acube		Acuition. 91.
Acubent		Acutition.
Acubently		103.
The Acuber		Accumber.
Acubence		Accumbant. 95.
Acubation		Accumbantly.
Aculeated		Accubitor. 22.
To Acumenate	{	Accubation.
Acumenation		93.
To Acumulate	{	Aculeate.
Acumulatable		Acuminate. 91.
Acumulatence		Cacuminate. 43.
Acumulatevly	{	Acumination.
An Acumulater		Cacumination.
Acumulatence	{	Cumulate.
An Acumulation		Accumulate.
To Acuse	{	Accumulateable. 19.
Acuseless		Accumulative. 95.
Acusible		Accumulatively. 95.
Acuseve		An Accumulator. 24.
An Acusant	{	Accumulation.
An Acuser		Accumulation. 103.
Acusion		Accuse.
An Acusation		Accuseless.
		Accusable. 19.
		Accusative. 22.
		An Accuser.
		Accusation.
		Accusation. 103.

Acusateve-case	not Accusative case. 36.95.
To Acustome	Accustom. 58. 20.
Customble	
Customery	
Customibly	
Accustomly	
Accustomence	

In the next Magazine this nomenclature (which embraces all words irregular in their orthography) will be continued, and include all the series of the letter *A*. The rules on which the system is formed will be published after the whole series of the vocabulary is gone through. The figures are the reference to those rules.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE following letter on Education is the first of a short series on that subject, for which I beg a place in the Monthly Magazine: they are the substance of an essay read before the Philosophical and Literary Society of Manchester in December.

THOMAS JARROLD, M.D.  
Manchester; May 10, 1815.

Dear Sir,

On entering a new place of residence, it is natural to ask by whom we are surrounded; and such was my enquiry when I first became a resident in Manchester. I found there a people ingenious, decided, and enterprising; many individuals of them of great moral worth, and generally disposed to the exercise of generosity and kindness.

Extending my enquiries, the state of education excited much of my attention, and I was gratified by the degree of excellence it had attained. The town is much indebted, in the female branch, to my friend Mr. Holland, whose excellent system has obtained the celebrity it well deserves.

The schools for boys are generally respectable, but the grammar is pre-eminent, it has long been celebrated for the learning and respectability of its masters, and at no period more than the present. With a few exceptions, however, they are all day-schools, a circumstance, I conceive, of less importance in the education of girls than of boys, and for these reasons: girls are more dutiful, more domestic, and remain longer with their parents, than boys; they are the constant companions of their mothers; but the pastimes of boys take them from home, and expose them to the contamination of bad principles and practices. Girls more cheerfully submit to maternal influence; hence, when the engagements of

of the father prevent his superintending care, the boys, though requiring much more, are under less, control than the girls; they love their parents, and are unwilling to give them pain; but this is not that obedience which is essential to forming their character. When a daughter has finished her education, she remains with her parents, and enjoys the benefit of her advice; but on a boy leaving school his character is committed to himself. The master with whom he is placed to acquire the knowledge of a business or profession, anticipates the operation of moral habits and the exercise of judgment proportionate to his years; it is not his province to form them. Other reasons might be added, were they necessary, to show that a more strict, methodical, and uninterrupted education is necessary for boys than for girls, and which requires more attention than can generally be given with the assistance of a day-school only; for there the duties of the master go no further than to instruct, which forms but a small part of education. The time allotted to this important purpose is too short, and much must be accomplished in it; therefore it is important that it be conducted on a fixed and determined plan, and by whom can this plan be so well executed as by one who devotes himself to the office, who has his charge always around him, who studies their individual character, and governs them according to its nature. You will perceive by these remarks that I deem boarding-schools highly desirable in the education of youths in the middle rank of society, but it is of the first importance that they be well conducted.

A century ago, boarding-schools were in high and deserved reputation, their importance was felt and acknowledged, and those parents whose circumstances admitted of it gladly sent their children to them; a master of celebrity gave respectability to his pupils, for a good education and a good character were considered as cause and effect; but, at the present day, an increase of wealth gives birth to pursuits and pleasures, which take from the family the attention it formerly received, and relaxes its discipline; and thus the children are indulged and gratified more than is consistent with their future welfare. This state of things at home has proved a serious injury to schools, which no longer receive the respect due to them; they are disliked because the scholars are abridged of the indulgences they had been accustomed to; and the enquiries respecting

them relate chiefly to their domestic management; and, when one is found that promises to be agreeable to the child, it is approved. Hence education is become so uncertain in its effects, and so unlike what it used to be, that it excites no interest. A tradesman, engaging an apprentice, seldom even asks by whom he was educated; he hopes to meet with a good character, but he has no solid ground on which to expect it; and many respectable families prefer paying a salary to receiving an apprentice with a fee, on account of the trouble and vexation to which it might expose them. There is one exception; the son of a respectable Quaker is received with confidence, his education has created it, the parents are the prototypes of the son, he has drank into their spirit, and will follow their steps.

To add to the number of boarding-schools, and to excite an increased attention to the subject of education, I connected myself with a number of gentlemen, who were contemplating an establishment, adapted to the wants and circumstances of the times, which should connect the solidity of the ancient with the facilities of the modern system, and whose reputation should be built on the moral worth and solid attainments of its pupils. In furtherance of this object, a suitable house was engaged at Leaf-square, a short distance from Manchester. The sum of 1500*l.* was subscribed and given to furnish the house and support the expenditure, till a number of pupils should be collected. Laws were formed, by which each scholar is allowed a separate bed, the food to be ample, and during the play-hours a master is to attend the pupils; a committee was formed to superintend the school, and to see the laws executed; masters of the first respectability, as gentlemen and scholars, were appointed, and the school commenced. Death in a short time after removed one of them; the loss was severely felt, but the vacancy was supplied by the appointment of a gentleman of high attainments, who, however, from the call of duty to fill another office, in a short time resigned that at Leaf-square. The committee immediately took measures to supply the loss, and I trust their best hopes will be realised in the appointment of the present master. And now, sir, will you allow me to state an outline of that system of education, the practical illustration of which induced me to take an active part in founding this school, and which will be the subject of a future letter. I am, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THANK your correspondent Mr. A. for the notice he has taken of one of my papers inserted in your journal; I allude to my remarks on fulminating silver, and the relations of vegetable poisons to the galvanic agencies, through the medium of the nervous system.

However much I may be inclined to admit the importance of the collision of minds for the purposes of eliciting truth, I feel disinclined to combat with those rude sentiments, which flatly accuse me of "exaggeration," and being desirous of "preposterously" thrusting my *dictum*, unsupported and alone, on the credulity of the world.

My counter-remarks shall be few, and they are final; the sooner the asperities raised by controversy are smoothed down the better, else they may swell into all the unlovely form of personal invective. I have laid it down as a fixed principle never to throw the gauntlet to any one, and to retire from that fruitless field, where no good is to be gained, but in which much evil may be found.

As to the quantum of danger to be apprehended from the incautious use of fulminating silver, it was estimated by me only in its relation to an improper use of it by the unwary; to this all my views have tended, and it is illogical to judge of a whole from a part; it is certainly disingenuous to judge of it irrelevantly; in a point of view, it is obvious, that it was never intended to be regarded.

I presume not to "lord" over any one. It never could be my intention to dictate to the experienced chemist, who must be allowed to be well-versed in the sum of risk.

Mr. Howard's fulminating silver is that adverted to by Mr. A.; and he names besides Chenevix's and Berthollet's; now, I allude to none of these, but to Brugnatelli's. I name this to show that I have been *anticipated*.

It is well known, notwithstanding Mr. A.'s fearless demeanor, that fulminating silver explodes on the slightest possible friction, or the gentlest increment of temperature. It frequently even fulminates on the chalkstone; the friction of a glass stopper on the neck of a phial including it, has produced serious consequences. Surely it cannot have escaped the recollection of your correspondent, that the dreadful explosion in Dublin (of the fulminating silver), whereby some lives were lost, was occasioned merely by the slight friction of the *knife* employed; this speaks volumes in my favor: sophistry can ne-

ver disturb this evidence. Is it wise to glory in an escape, which is not the calm and dispassionate result of the judgment? Does it follow that, because we have escaped often from the danger, that an accident may not occur? Let it be remembered that the pitcher may go often to the fountain, but it at last returns broken from the cistern.

Mr. A.'s experiment on the fulminating silver is liable to the same objections which I have already advanced; it would be now quite superfluous to repeat them. The gunpowder and fulminating silver, it appears, were wrapped in *paper*, and struck on an *anvil*, and with a *hammer* too. Gunpowder will not explode in the flame of a candle; the paper is first inflamed by the fulminating silver, which is attended by a flash of light; the paper it is which communicates the ignited spark to the gunpowder. The experiments of Capt. Manby and others put the question far beyond a doubt.

My words respecting the question of the identity of *Eau Medicinale* and *Colchicum Autumnae* are not presumptive, "I am happy to corroborate in some small measure," &c. Mr. A. seems not aware that Mr. Want's experience proves that neither acts as a *sedative*; this was all I pointed to.

The analysis of vegetable matter is so equivocal, that I should be inclined to question the prudence of an implicit reliance on the results. The more subtle and essential parts, in which their virtues principally reside, are intangible, and escape detection.

I have no hesitation to inform Mr. A. that I do not experiment on the living system; I leave such experiments to the hardier feelings of a Brodie and a Maudie.

If opium, applied to the sciatic nerves, suspend electrical stimuli, and if acetic acid counteract the *sedative* effect, is it not a fair analogy that acetic acid is the neutralizer of opium?

I waive all further remarks on my Researches on Vegetable Poisons, which would be improper here. I have submitted a detail of them to the *Linnaean Society*, and have received the testimonial of approbation from an enlightened character, and one capable of appreciating them.

J. MURRAY.

Kettering; June 19, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your publication of last month, Mr. J. Jennings has favoured your readers with an extract of a letter from Mar-

seilles,

seilles, and added thereto his own observations on the nature of our climate.

Mr. Jennings states, "that, notwithstanding snow rarely lies long on the ground here, vegetation is not commonly so forward as it is in the same altitudes at a greater distance from the sea;" but, without pretending to deny this position, so far as it regards the coasts of the Bristol or the St. George's channel, or on the more eastern parts of the kingdom, I will venture to assert that the contrary effect is the case on the southern coasts of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, but of the former in particular. Count Rumford was of opinion "that the ocean, always temperate at its surface, softens, on the sea-coast, the *rigours of winter*;" and, consequently, we might conclude that vegetation must be much more forward, and the air milder and more congenial to the emaciated faculties of the invalid, on our coasts, than at a distance from the sea. The truth of the count's hypothesis is placed beyond a doubt along the western shores of Cornwall, where the mildness of the climate is proverbial; and the spring much earlier than in any other part of the kingdom. Many of the early kind of vegetables and fruits are sent annually from Penzance and its neighbourhood for the supply of other towns, several weeks before their own produce can be brought to market; this port, for instance, is regularly supplied with new potatoes from thence for a month, *at least*, previous to any being produced in this neighbourhood.

The mildness of the climate, the salubrity of the air, the romantic and picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood, particularly of St. Michael's Mount, the enchanting walks and pleasant rides near the town, together with the conveniency of sea-bathing, and many other local advantages, renders *Penzance* one of the most delightful spots for the residence of the invalid that can possibly be desired. The noble and expansive bosom of the Mounts Bay presents throughout the summer and autumnal months an animating and busy scene, by being covered with numerous boats, and other craft, employed on the fisheries for which this coast is so justly celebrated. To the sportsman, the neighbourhood affords a fund of amusement by the abundance of game and fish with which it abounds. To the florist, the stores of Flora present gifts in profusion. To the pedestrian, the rural and umbrageous walks of Alverton, or the grassy sand-banks from Marasion to Newlyn, furnishes an ample treat. And to the man of science

the Geological Society, recently formed there by the learned, scientific, and indefatigable Dr. Paris, (of which society his royal highness the Prince Regent is, I believe, the patron,) affords an opportunity of devoting his leisure hours to this delightful study.

The excellency of the meat, the poultry, and fish, and of the fruits, vegetables, and water, cannot be surpassed, and they are to be procured during the different seasons at a moderate price. The only objection I have ever heard advanced against this pleasant place is its distance from the metropolis; but which, in fact, is nothing when compared to the south of France, or to the celebrated cities of antiquity in Italy.

The charming and fashionable watering places in this county, as Sidmouth, Exmouth, Teynmouth, Torquay, Starcross, Dawlish, &c. are no less deserving of notice, and the justly extolled beauties of Devon, whether delightfully diversified in wood and water, or hill and valley, are all amply deserving the attention and admiration of the lovers of native grandeur and of rural scenery.

Possessing these advantages within our grasp, advantages which equally apply to the valetudinarian, to the tourist, or to the philosopher, can there be any just cause for their being disregarded? And do our countrymen, who willingly quit their fire-sides, and the charms of their native country, for the idle vanity of visiting France, deserve any pity for the treatment they have lately experienced on the other side of the water? They have learnt wisdom, and I hope they will not fail to profit by it.

Plymouth. J. E. BLEWETT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE theory of public morals seems in England to be ill understood. Thus, for example, it is often overlooked that wars, to be JUST, ought to be NECESSARY; and, to be NECESSARY, can only be waged in SELF-DEFENCE. It is equally lost sight of, that GLORY cannot be acquired in UNJUST WARS, and that, before glory is ascribed to victors, it is needful to examine the previous question, whether their cause was JUST, and whether the war in which they were engaged was NECESSARY or in SELF-DEFENCE; for, WITHOUT JUSTICE, THERE CAN BE NO GLORY. Would it not tend to rescue us from VULGAR ERRORS on such important points, if all graduates were examined on questions of public law at our Universities?

PHILO-VERITATIS.

LETTER

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT will be recollected by many of your readers, that the doom of the many unfortunate colliers who perished in Felling-colliery, south-east of Newcastle, in 1812, (vol. 35, p. 649,) was supposed by many on the spot to be sealed, by the necessity which existed, of closely covering over all the pits of that colliery, soon after the fire-damp explosion happened, in consequence of the same having set fire to the loose coals in some parts of the works, and which fire there seemed no other immediate mode of extinguishing. This is not a very uncommon calamity, following the gaseous explosions in coal-works. On inquiry in the proper quarters, I have been informed that the burning of some refuse coal at the coal-pit at Brora, in Sutherland, in the north of Scotland, which happened last summer, of which mention is made, in an anonymous paragraph, in p. 448 of your last volume, did not happen through any peculiar property of these coals, occasioning their spontaneous combustion, as is there asserted; but happened, not on the pit-hill, as any one reading this loose and extraordinary notice might have supposed, but below in the works; and is said by my correspondent to have been solely occasioned by the neglect of preserving proper air-gates therein, as I will mention below, by which inflammable gas was accumulated, although the same is evolved in very small quantities only, in these works; and the accidental firing of this gas set the gob, or waste coals and rubbish, on fire, which had been improperly left in loose heaps in the works; but which fire was very soon extinguished, and the works soon after resumed, instead of their remaining shut up six or seven months after the event, "partly on account of this peculiar property of the coal," that is, of spontaneous deflagration, as is there asserted.

As this is the most northern coal-field known in Britain, and is in the near vicinity of mountains containing granite, I have thought that the following account of it may not be unacceptable to your readers.

Accounts are preserved in Sir Robert Gordon's History, which I saw at Dunrobin in 1812, that coals were first wrought on the shore, south of the mouth of the Brora river, by Jane Countess of Sutherland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1598, and where she erected

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salt-works\*; also, that, in 1614, John the fifth earl of Sutherland, the son of the above countess, re-opened these pits.

In the early parts of the last century the Earls of Sutherland prosecuted the Inver-Brora coal-works, and tradition points out one of the pits of this period, in Shean park, in which fifteen men lost their lives at the same time, by the falling in of the roof of the pit!

About the year 1764 the workings of the Inver-Brora coal was again resumed by Mr. John Williams, the since well-known author of "The Mineral Kingdom," under a lease from the late Earl of Sutherland; and at the same time Messrs. Robertson and Mackenzie, of Portsea, erected new salt-works there, under a lease from the earl, and Mr. Williams contracted to supply them with coals, at a stipulated price per ton.

The coal-seam then in work was 3 feet 8 inches thick, in two beds, of a good quality of coal, but having between them an 8-inch black pyritic dirt-bed: it appears however, from the information of Major Hugh Houston, of Clyne-house, who when young assisted Mr. Williams, and has preserved many papers and documents, to which he kindly allowed me access, that Mr. W.'s practical knowledge of colliery was then very scanty, (although in twenty years afterwards he acquired so much knowledge and reputation in this art), so much so, as not to discover the mischief of cutting down this pyritic dirt among the coals, which also the smallness of his coal-rooms and mode of working rendered exceedingly broken and small: nor did he discover

\* It furnishes a curious proof of the progressive rise of the Sea, of which I have had similar proofs on every coast of Britain, that the remaining walls of this old salt-house are washed now to a considerable height by the ordinary tides, which mostly flow higher than the tops of the fire-places, which are still visible, on which the salt-pans stood, and the tops of the coal-pit hillocks, that were made at this period, are most of them since covered by the sea-beach! On the shore at Mostyn, in Flintshire, in North Wales, the pits sunk about the year 1640, in which the fire-damp explosions happened, which are recorded in the Phil. Transactions, No. 136, and where the water-wheel and chain-pumps were used, that were drawn in 1684, and have been since engraved in Mr. Pennant's "Account of Holywell and Whitford," have now long had their tops covered by almost every tide!

(as will appear from his *Min. King.* 2d edit. vol. ii. p. 32,) that this dirt, among the broken coals, occasioned the spontaneous firing of a large heap of these small mixed coals on the pit-hill\* at Inver-Brora, or the firing of a cargo of them at sea, in a vessel which was conveying them to Portsea.

These defects of management, occasioned Mr. Williams' sale of coals to fall off, except to the salt company, (whose pans and grate-bars were rapidly wasted by the use of these foul coals,) and his affairs to become embarrassed; and, being also threatened by the kirk officers, on account of a natural Child which was born to him (who was still living near Brora, in 1812), he gave up his coal lease and works to the salt company, and in the year 1769 removed to East Lothian, where the foundations of his well-deserved fame as a writer on coal-works was laid, and his work compiled.

Mr. Houston succeeded to the management of the Inver-Brora coal-works,

\* It seems to have been this circumstance, of near 50 years standing, which has been revived, mixed up, and confounded with other recent events at Brora coal-pit, half-a-mile distant from this spot, and on a quite different seam of coal, by the writer of the paragraph in page 448; who errs also, in supposing it to be peculiar to the Brora coal, or rather to its accompanying dirt-bed, to fire spontaneously, since Mr. Williams mentions another instance at Ayr, in Scotland; and, at Heanor, Ripley, Denby-hall, Donisthorp, and other collieries in Derbyshire, a thin dirt-bed, swells and beats on access of the air, and actually fires the loose waste coals, if mixed with them, as I have mentioned in my Report on that County, vol. 1, page 348; wherein I have also mentioned the probability, that the serious evil so well known in the vicinity of Dudley, in Staffordshire, of the waste small coals in the hollows of the thick coal hollows, taking fire after several months, if the external air be not sooner excluded, is owing to some distinct bed of dirt between the coals, that might be found and separated, and remove this evil, that occasions the waste of so many coals. At Lasalla, Fontaines, and other places in the Aubin coal-field, in the department of Aveyron in France, the same thing happens; (see *Nicholson's Journal*, vol. 29, p. 352.) On Cefn-mawr colliery pit-hill, in Ruabon in Denbighshire, a large heap of mixed dirty coals, intended for lime-burning, took fire, after the rain of a thunder-storm in hot weather, in 1809. and other instances might be quoted, but none, I think, that would shew that coals themselves, in any instance, take fire spontaneously.

for the salt company, merely pursuing the system he had seen under Mr. Williams, until January 1776, when Mr. William Beaumont, a coal viewer from Lime-kilns in Fifeshire, being employed to examine and report on these coal-works, first pointed out the defects of management that have been mentioned above. In consequence of which, larger rooms were adopted in working the coal, and a very careful separation of the pyritic dirt-bed was made, as Mr. Beaumont had recommended; and thereupon the coals proved free from sulphur in the burning, or of any other defect, as the very ready sale of several cargoes of them at Inverness and Aberdeen, when subsequently sent there by Mr. Houston (as the produce of a new seam) fully proved; and which account of the quality of this seam was confirmed to me by the colliers at work at Brora in 1812, who, in the previous year, had opened the Inver-Brora coal-seam on the shore, and raised and burnt this coal for some time in their houses, and which, when divested of the middle dirt, proved sweet and of good quality.

The Salt Company would now have put down a steam-engine, and entered on a spirited working of this coal-seam, of which a considerable space remains yet unwrought; but, their lease being too near expiring, and the tutors of the present Countess of Sutherland being unable, in her minority, to grant a new one of sufficient length, they soon after relinquished the concern altogether; and the colliery at Inver-Brora has since lain unwrought.

When the Marquis of Stafford and the Countess of Sutherland, his lady, entered on their spirited and general system of improvements on this fine, but hitherto neglected county, Mr. William Hughes, a coal-viewer from Flintshire, fixed on a spot higher up the river, where advantage might be taken of its fall, to turn wheels for pumping and drawing the coals, if found; and which, on boring there, were found, in a new double seam, of excellent quality, at 79 yards deep; the upper bed being  $3\frac{1}{4}$  feet, and the lower  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, separated by 2 feet of black clunch, and dipping 1 in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to the south-east; several tons of which coals had been raised previous to my examining Brora, and were daily burned at Dunrobin Castle, while I was there, and gave great satisfaction to every one from their quality in burning; but I was deprived of the advantage of inspecting

the seam myself, by the pits then standing full of water, until the water-wheels and pumps should be finished.

Although the vast beds of gravel and blocks of stone scattered on this coast, and peat-lakes on these, rendered the field very difficult of investigation, yet it appeared from my survey, pretty clearly I think, that there is another workable seam of coals, between that so long worked at Inver-Brora and this Brora seam, and several thin ones below this; furnishing altogether a body of coal for ages of pretty extensive workings, or for centuries of supply to this county and its vicinity.

I will only further mention a few other particulars of the Brora coal-works, &c. which have been communicated to me, by letters, since I returned from Sutherland. It does not appear that Mr. Hughes, who has been mentioned, was again consulted, after the Brora pits had been sunk, by an overseer and men from Denbighshire, whom he brought there; but the entire management of the concern was entrusted to them, until the spring of 1814, when, it being seen that they were unequal to the task, they were changed for another overseer and men, engaged in the coal-field of the Forth and Clyde; it was, however, soon found that these men managed with even still less skill or propriety than their predecessors, "the levels had been lost, no air-roads cut, the face of the coal irregularly carried forwards, and the gob thrown against it, and part of it permitted to get on fire," &c.

Whereupon, the marquis sent down Mr. John German, a coal overseer or bailiff, from his Staffordshire collieries, and a gang of men who had been used to work under him, who are now settled at Brora, and are successfully prosecuting the works; the level-gates have been cleared and perfected for about 100 yards south-west and north-east, and rail-ways or roly-ways laid in them; air-gates have been driven about the same distance up the rise, and two new pits are now sinking; the roof has proved very sound and good, and the coal easily parts from it. No faults of the least consequence have been met with, only a few trifling ones, or slips, which derange the coal but a few inches.

From this colliery a rail-way has been laid, by the side of the river Brora, to the shipping-place at its mouth; and ere this, the shipment to Portsea, Inverness, Aberdeen, &c. and to nearer places on the coast, has, I expect, commenced.

Two salt-pans had been some time erected for evaporating the sea-water, and two others were erecting, in consequence of the success that promised to attend this manufacture. A Staffordshire brick and tile maker had settled at Brora, and was successfully employed; and plenty of clay, found adapted to the making of stone-ware, on trial by Mr. Spode, of Stoke, in the Staffordshire potteries, being discovered, trials were making, to get some Scotch potter to settle at Brora.

In addition to the many pleasing instances of important Improvements lately introduced in this distant county, which, retaining still all the abuses arising out of its former feudal state, required new settling, as it were, when the Marquis and Lady Stafford, and Earl Gower, their son, commenced their patriotic exertions, which are detailed in the Appendix to Capt. Henderson's Agricultural Report, and from the inspection of which improvements, of almost every kind known in England, I derived so high a satisfaction while in Sutherland. I have learnt that a company had engaged with the marquis for erecting a tan-work on a considerable scale at Golspie, with an extensive piggery, and house for slaughtering and curing pork, and perhaps beef, for exportation to the ports of Inverness, Aberdeen, &c. as one of the means become necessary, for vending the surplus of corn and improved live stock, which this south-eastern coast of the county began to yield, instead of having nothing to spare but a few half-starved cattle, bred on the mountains in the interior.

JOHN FAREY, sen.  
12, Upper Crown-street, Westminster.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PARTICULARS of the HOLSTEIN CANAL.  
THE passage through the Sound is now of less importance since the construction of the Holstein canal, which joins the Baltic to the German ocean. The idea of this junction was conceived under Frederic IV. Duke of Schleswig Holstein, but was not undertaken till the Russian government agreed to co-operate in promoting its success. It was begun in the spring of the year 1777, and was carried on by contractors, who engaged, for a certain yearly sum, to complete a certain portion of it. This canal, the whole length of which, from Kieler-Ford to Rendsburg, is equal to 10,650 poles, of sixteen feet each, proceeds on a level with the Baltic to the first lock at Holtenach, where it rises

eight feet six inches. It then proceeds to the second lock at Knop, 745 poles distant from Kieler-Ford, which has a rise of eight feet six inches, and then continues to near Suensdorf, where the third lock is situated, having a rise of the same height. Here the upper canal begins, and proceeds for the distance of 2413 poles, between Schwartenbec and Wittenbec, to the fourth lock at the Upper Eyder near Schinkel. This upper canal, which serves as a reservoir, has an influx of water from the neighbouring Lakes sufficient for the purposes of navigation, and is twenty-five feet six inches higher than the level of the Baltic. At the fourth lock the canal falls seven feet four inches two lines; proceeds 1438 poles in the Eyder to the fifth lock at Nedderholten, where there is also a fall of the same height; and, having continued by Seestede to Steinwarp, 2901 poles, little more art is employed, because the Eyder between that place and Rendsburg has almost naturally the sufficient depth and breadth. A sixth lock is constructed at Rendsburg, as the tide flows up there in the Eyder, and makes, with the ebb, a difference of one foot seven inches. The breadth of this canal, at the bottom, is fifty-four feet, and, at the surface of the water, ninety feet. It is nine feet deep, and navigable for ships of from 150 to 160 tons burthen. The locks, therefore, between the gates, are 100 feet in length and 27 feet in breadth. Along the banks there is a path ten feet broad, and another of twelve feet, for the horses which are employed to draw the vessels. The number of vessels which passed through this canal, in 1797, amounted to 2105, of which 1393 were laden with merchandize, and the rest in ballast.

P. M.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

"A CONSTANT READER," in your last Number, wishes to know the names, &c. of the brothers of Sir Thomas Bodley, who was born in 1544 at Exeter. I shall feel particularly happy if the following extract from the *Biographia Britannica* should be of any service to him, or be conducive of giving him the information he may require.

Sir Thomas Bodley had two brothers, named Laurence and Josias.

Laurence, a younger brother of Sir Thomas, was born at Exeter in 1546; after a suitable education, he was sent to Christ-church College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of bachelor and master of arts; afterwards made one of the can-

nons residentiary of Exeter cathedral, and rector of Shobroke, near Crediton, and which was all the preferment he ever had. He was chief mourner at Sir Thomas's funeral; and the following day was actually created D.D. as a member of Christ-church.

Josias was the youngest brother of Sir Thomas, and probably born at Exeter; had spent some time at Merton-college, Oxford; but soon after entered a military life, and began his career in the Low Countries, where he behaved so well that he was advanced to the degree of a captain. In 1598 he was sent to Ireland with several old companies of English, about one thousand men, from the Netherlands, of which he was 2d captain; signalised himself at the siege of Kinsale in 1601, where he was overseer of the trenches, as he was also at the sieges of Baltimore, Castlehaven, &c.; was knighted by Lord-deputy Chichester, and was living in Ireland in 1613.

When they died is not known; nor are we informed of their having been married, nor consequently if they have any descendants.

June 15, 1815. BIBLIOPHILE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*SKETCHES in a TOUR from BRISTOL to the VALLEY of ROCKS, during the MONTH of AUGUST, 1813; in a SERIES of LETTERS; by ROBERT WILLIAMS.*

LETTER III.

Huntspill, August 3d.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I DATE my letter again from Huntspill, not on account of the celebrity of the place, but because our friend B. has an acquaintance here, with whom he wished to spend a day or two; and, as we were so near the sea, we had no objection to make an excursion to it. After proceeding about six miles, nearly north, we arrived at the end of our journey, at least for our horse: for we met, directly in front of us, a hill projecting from the shore a considerable distance into the sea. The name of the hill is Brean-down. We had here a still more distinct view of the Chops of the Channel, the Welsh mountains, and the Holmes islands, both of which were a few miles distant from us, than on Brent Knoll; but we were not so highly elevated. The view is, however, an exceedingly good one; and the roaring of the waves at the extremity of the hill to the west, and to which we descended by a pleasant declivity, was grand and terrific. A point of projecting rocks, over which the sea rolls with much fury,

fury, called the How, terminates this singular hill to the west.

On the north side of Brean-down flows the river Axe, whose course has been for some miles deepened and widened, to drain the country about Cheddar and its neighbourhood more effectually, which it now does. To the north-east we have a distinct view of Weston-supra-Mare, lately become a fashionable watering-place for the inhabitants of Bristol, who do not choose more expensive excursions. Directly east is Uphill, now also much frequented; but Weston must be, assuredly, the preferable place. There is now at Weston a good hotel, with excellent accommodation. Had not the river Axe intervened, we should most likely have paid it a visit.

I did not forget to herborise even on Brean-down. *Thymus serpyllum*, or wild thyme, grows here in great plenty; the *statice* of Linnaeus, or sea lavender, grows also here within reach of the spray of the sea; and *crithmum maritimum*, or samphire, the gathering of which, as Shakespeare says, is

“A dreadful trade!”

and dreadful to gather must it be: for its constant habitation here is on the almost perpendicular rocks, from ten to twenty feet above high-water mark.

We observed a vast quantity of conical shell-fish on the rocks of the How: they are commonly called limpets, by naturalists *patellæ*.

After spending nearly the whole of the day on this hill and around it, we proceeded on our return. The tide was now rising rapidly, and we drove our gig even among the breakers, now not amazingly terrific, the winds being moderate and the sands smooth.

We observed from the Down a number of circular hedges, stretching along the shore for nearly the whole distance which we had come this morning: they are for the purpose of catching salmon. The distance of the diameter of each is, I presume, about half a mile; and, as both sides are considerably higher up on the shore than any other part, and as the hedge is lowest in the middle, the uniform perpendicular height of which is about five feet, and the stakes composing the hedge are placed sufficiently near to each other to prevent the escape of the salmon, it is easy to conceive that, when the tide recedes from the sides, and the tops of the stakes in the middle are just uncovered by the water, every salmon within the stakes must be caught: and that numbers are so caught is evident, or

it would not pay persons to take the fishery at a large rent, and keep the *stake-hangs* (for this is the name given to them by the fishermen) in repair. Notwithstanding these extensive apparatus for the catching of salmon, as well as many other means adopted in the neighbouring river Parret, we found salmon dear even here: it is now 13d. or 14d. per pound, and the season has been, I understand, uncommonly good; last year, we were told, it was scarcely under 18d. The contiguity of Bristol, Bridgewater, and Taunton, contributes, no doubt, to keep up the price.

The greater part of the sands were covered by the tide as we passed along, although not at all to obstruct our way. We returned leisurely, enjoying the roaring of the waves and the western breezes; and, as we passed through Burnham, where is erected a commodious lighthouse for the safety of vessels which enter the river Parret for Bridgewater, we took a peep at a school lately established there, not exactly upon the Lancasterian or Bellite plans, but adopting such an admixture of both so as to combine their advantages. The children were not there, but, from what we heard concerning it, there is reason to hope that it will some day become efficient for the purposes for which it is established; and thereby convince the prejudiced of the advantages which must result from a well-informed and orderly population.

We now came on to High-bridge, where is a tolerably good inn. One of the most striking alterations in this part of the country, in the last twenty years, is the deepening and widening the river Brue, which empties itself into the river Parret, about a mile below High-bridge to the west. But one of the most stupid contrivances in this expensive work is that, instead of opening the river to the daily flux and reflux of the tide, and throwing a one-arched iron bridge over it here, to permit vessels or barges to pass with their cargoes to Glastonbury or Wells, by simply lowering their masts, they have erected a dam or clize, whereby the navigation of the river Brue is nearly, if not completely, destroyed! As far, however, as the draining of the country was concerned, the object has been effectually accomplished, and the landholders are now reaping the benefits of their speculation. The health too of the inhabitants is much improved; and the ague, which used to be common in this country, is now comparatively rare.

I forgot to mention the lofty sand-hills

hills which we passed on the right between Burnham and Brean-down, and which have been all formed, most unquestionably, by the constant accumulation of sand for ages, which has been blown up by the westerly winds, to which the flat shore lies completely exposed. Upon these sand-hills, as well as on Brean-down, abound numbers of rabbits; and also a species of *agrostis*, or *bent*, called here *sedge* by the common people. A variety of useful things are made here from the long stalks of the *agrostis*, but I know nothing for which it is so well calculated as table-mats; of these it forms the neatest and most durable which I have seen, cane excepted. I do not think, however, that the use of it, in manufactures, is pushed by any means so far as it appears eligible and desirable that it should be: I make no question but bonnets for ladies, and light summer hats for gentlemen, might be formed from it of superior quality to straw. But the poor are prohibited from cutting it without permission, as its presence is essentially necessary in the sand, where it is occasionally planted to prevent the sand being blown away by the strong westerly winds; and for which its long roots are admirably adapted. Such precaution is, on the sea-shore here, sometimes necessary, in order to prevent the sea from overflowing the contiguous lands.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ENTIRELY sympathize with the zeal of your correspondent W. N.\* that not one particle of Shakspeare, the prince of dramatic poets, and the glory of the English nation, should be lost. Rather than incur so great a risk, it would be better, surely, to retain what is doubtful. It is with the greatest justice, then, that certain commentators are censured for their temerity in presuming to reject such valuable compositions as the three parts of Henry VI.; and I may also add Pericles, Titus Andronicus, and Sir John Oldcastle, on hardly any other grounds than that, *in their opinion*, they are not worthy of Shakspeare. Shakspeare is a very unequal writer, and, were we to reject all that is not worthy of his transcendent genius, we would expunge the half of his works; in particular, we would be obliged to pronounce his own

\* See, in Monthly Mag. for May, Observations on the Authenticity of the Three Parts of Henry VI.

poems and sonnets not to have been written by him.

But, if the commentators should be charged with culpable attempts to diminish the writings of Shakspeare, they are not scrupulous, it must be allowed, in attaching to them a profusion of their own bulky excrescences. I do not wish to speak with disrespect of their learned labors; but, it does not appear to me reasonable or just, that two preliminary volumes, in prose and verse, by various writers, the greatest part of which are altogether useless, should be preserved and perpetuated; while several plays, which, perhaps, were wholly written by Shakspeare, at any rate are allowed to possess marks of his pen; and his genuine productions, the poems and sonnets; be consigned to neglect and oblivion. That such may be their fate is not improbable, if I may judge from my own knowledge and experience of the matter. I have made enquiry after them, in various quarters, but hitherto in vain. In my opinion, it would be conferring a great favour on the public, if the one-half of the prefatory mass were dismissed or abridged, and in its place were inserted the apocryphal plays, with the undoubted compositions of our great poet, his poems and sonnets.

Kinkell, May 15.

R. IMRIE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent ASTROPHILOS may learn the prices of astronomical works printed in Germany, in Erschs handbuch der Deutschen Literatur, 8 vols. 8vo. Leipsic, 1814; which he may get at Bohte's, No. 3, York-street, Covent Garden. It is a most valuable elaborate catalogue. I wish, for the honour of English literature, that we possessed one of the same kind, stating, in addition, what works are in print.

Chesterfield, June 12.

J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was a few years since urged, in certain debates, that some of our most cruel, brutal, and shameful pastimes, were necessary to keep up a spirit of courage amongst the lower class of people. It has always given me disgust to hear such absurd and foolish notions entertained and vindicated; and I will venture to assert, that those who can urge such arguments, are utterly ignorant of true courage: for so far is true courage from delighting to inflict misery,

misery, that it has a contrary disposition, and delights in mercy. On the contrary, it is the coward who is cruel! That scenes of cruelty have a tendency to render men unfeeling, I allow; but courage and want of feeling are by no means synonymous, and for this reason every thing of this kind ought to be suppressed, and particularly the present detestable plan of boxing. That two wretches (I will not call them men, as they disgrace human nature,) should challenge each other for a sum of money, to see which can bear the most disgraceful abuse, or can longest inflict it upon the other; is a scene of the most despicable infamy, and surely ought to be put a stop to.

But, what I have now more particularly in view, is the shameful practice of duelling, by which many lives have been sacrificed to what is falsely called principles of honor. When duels have terminated fatally to one of the parties, and the matter has been enquired into by a coroner's inquest, the jury have generally brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the survivor: but, when the person has been tried upon this indictment at an assize, for murder, those juries have as uniformly given a verdict of manslaughter. I shall not attempt to give any reason why two different juries, called to judge of the same fact, should give such different verdicts; but, as we hear of persons killed in duels, and that in consequence of a challenge previously given, to meet with murderous weapons, and evidently designing to kill each other; and, if one kills the other, the survivor escapes, at least, capital punishment,—I have often wondered what kind of evidence was produced upon the trial (for I never was present at such a trial) that could convince a jury that there was no malice prepense in a matter of this kind, attended with these circumstances, when a coroner's inquest, who had viewed the body, and heard the matter immediately after the fact, should pronounce it murder. If, then, as the law stands, (for I conclude that these verdicts, given upon oath, are according to law,) it is so difficult to convict persons of murder who kill others in duels, is there no other way of inflicting punishment upon duellists?—Permit me to suggest the following, viz. That every person who gives a challenge to another, should be liable to a penalty of one thousand pounds; every person who accepts a challenge be also liable

to the same penalty; every person who acts as second to either of the parties, be liable to a penalty of five hundred pounds; and every surgeon attending a duel, or who, having notice of it, is in readiness to attend if wanted, be liable to the like penalty. Now, as persons who fight duels have not the fear of God before their eyes, probably the fear of a heavy penalty might have some effect; and I think every means should be tried to put a stop to so infamous a practice. If challenges were only given by one miscreant to another of the same stamp, there might not be so much evil attending them; for, if one of them fell, it might rid the world of some pest to society: but it may happen, that, from the most infamous motives, some wretch may send a challenge to some highly respectable, useful, and virtuous character, who, being too much swayed by fashion and custom, or what is falsely called the laws of honor, may not have courage enough to refuse to comply with such an infamous practice; and thus, the life of a most valuable member of society may be put into danger, and possibly cut off, by one of the most infamous. I beg to observe further, that I would not wish any of the laws against duelling repealed; but, as there are duels fought where neither parties are wounded, or not mortally, so that they are not liable to be tried for murder, I would have the above penalties inflicted in all cases where the party escapes capital punishment.

J. K.

*Liverpool; 11th May, 1815.**For the Monthly Magazine.***OBSERVATIONS on the GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.**

10. **I**PHIGENIA in AULIS.—This tragedy may be considered as the most celebrated of all the productions of Euripides; and the subject is such as is calculated to excite a very deep interest. Yet it must be confessed, that, horrid as would have been the actual sacrifice of Iphigenia, the catastrophe disappoints the expectation, and creates an emotion too nearly allied to the ludicrous. The substitution of a hind, though of milk-white hue and the fairest form, for the virgin princess, by the deity, whose awful anger, we are led to believe, that nothing less than the blood of the innocent and beautiful daughter of Agamemnon could appease, is an incident deficient in practical congruity, and, in the relation of it, imperial tragedy

tragedy almost assumes the tone of a burletta. The defect in the fable is irremediable. If the sacrifice takes place, the catastrophe is shocking; if not, it ceases to be even tragical.

The Grecian theatre, so far as we are competent to judge from the admirable remains of it, seems by no means to have indulged in so extensive a range of action as the modern stages of London and Paris, which select interesting incidents from common life, and the fates and fortunes of private individuals, as proper subjects of tragedy. Whereas, the Grecian drama treated only of high and lofty events; and, if the fable ever involved in it the misfortunes of an individual unconnected with the public weal, they were ennobled by the rank and celebrity of the sufferer, as in the instances of Alcestis and Medea. This appears not merely from the thirty-three entire tragedies now extant of the great masters of the ancient drama, but the scattered fragments of many others known almost wholly by name, and which, to use the happy simile of Dryden, "we regard with the same emotion as a merchant who peruses the invoice of a vessel wrecked on its voyage."

The Greek poets lived in an early age of the world. Few events of historic importance, connected with civilized life, had as yet taken place; but with these few the public mind in Greece was powerfully impressed. The Athenians were never wearied with hearing of the conquest of Troy, and the adventures of those illustrious personages who contributed to that catastrophe; of the calamities which had befallen the two great houses of Cadmus and Tantalus; of the Argonautic expedition; and of the incidents interwoven with their intricate system of mythology; such as the labours of Hercules, the exploits of Bacchus, the rebellion of the Titans, the punishment of Prometheus, the judgment of Paris, and the death of Adonis. Of the remaining tragedies of the Greeks, ten relate to the Trojan war, or to those occurrences which sprang immediately from it; six to the misfortunes of the race of Cadmus; and as many to those of "Pelops' line." The rest are founded almost entirely on mythological stories; and one drama only, "the Persians," of Eschylus, is built upon a recent and perfectly authentic, as well as glorious, event—the defeat of the immense armament of Xerxes, at Salamis.

The character and conduct of Clytem-

nestra in this tragedy, high-spirited, imperious, violent, and vindictive, form a just prelude to their farther development in the dramas which exhibit the return of Agamemnon in triumph from the siege of Troy, with its fatal and horrid consequences. The fine description of this unfortunate monarch, in the last scene, was probably present to the mind of Timanthes when engaged in painting his celebrated picture.—

" But Agamemnon, soon as he beheld  
The virgin at the sacred grove arrive  
Where she was doom'd to bleed, groan'd  
deeply; turn'd  
His head aside; then wept, and veil'd his  
eyes  
Beneath his robe."

There is a passage in one of the choral odes, which, in common with many others, strikingly manifests the contempt entertained by Euripides, and doubtless by all other men of sense and reflection, for the preposterous fictions connected with the heathen mythology, without, however, perhaps, calling in question the general truth of the system itself; as intelligent Catholics of the present day laugh at the lying legends of the saints, though still adhering to the ancient and orthodox faith. In allusion to the supposed descent of Helen from Jupiter, and the fable of his amour with Leda, the chorus suddenly changing its tone, exclaims—

— "Or, haply the fantastic Muse  
From whom these amorous tales began,  
Such shameful legend forged with impious  
views

T' impose on the credulity of man."

These, however, were bold words to hazard before an Athenian audience. An Italian preacher, who should, even in these times, express his contempt with as little reserve at Genoa or Milan, of St. Antony and the fishes, or at Naples of the miracle of St. Januarius, would certainly have less reason to confide in the liberality and good sense of his hearers.

11. RHESUS.—This drama is borrowed from the well-known episode of the same name in the Iliad. Though not devoid of interest, it has no pretension to be ranked among the higher productions of the bard of Pella. There is a remarkable coincidence between the expostulation addressed by Æneas to Hector in this play, and that of Maberbal to Hannibal subsequent to the victory at Cannæ, as recorded by Livy; and it is difficult to avoid suspecting that the historian was indebted to the poet for this

this embellishment of his narrative.—Æneas, in the passage alluded to, says  
Ah! would to Heaven you equally stood  
first

In wisdom as in courage; but one man  
By bounteous Nature never was endowed  
With knowledge universal. Various gifts  
Doth she dispense: to you the warrior's  
palm,  
To others sapient counsels."

And Mahabal, in precisely the same  
spirit, says—

"Nou omnia nimirum eidem Dei dedere.  
Vincere scis, Annibal; victoria uti nescis."

*Liv. 4. xxii.*

**12. THE TROJAN CAPTIVES.**—Though extremely deficient in whatever can deserve the name of plot, this play arrests the attention by its pathetic representation of the distressful incidents consequent upon the capture of Troy. Priam, venerable by his age, his character, and his sufferings, falls by the unhallowed hands of violence. Astyanax, the infant son of Hector, is, at the instigation of Ulysses, thrown headlong from one of the towers of Ilion, lest he should hereafter aspire to become the avenger of his country's wrongs. Hecuba is destined to become the captive of the man who gave this horrid counsel, whose craft and cruelty were proverbial, and who, of all the Greeks, was most the object of Trojan detestation. This wretched queen is moreover doomed, in consequence of the same pernicious influence, to see her daughter Polyxena, the young, the innocent, and the beautiful, perish as a propitiatory victim on the tomb of Achilles.

Cassandra, the royal virgin prophetess, notwithstanding the sanctity of her character, is degraded to the miserable condition of slave and concubine of Agamemnon; and Andromaché, the disconsolate widow of Hector, is compelled, while yet agonized with grief at the fate of her husband and her son, to enter into second nuptials with Pyrrhus, the murderer of Priam, and who boasted his descent from that remorseless chief by whose more-than-mortal prowess the noble Hector fell. To complete the train of calamities which overwhelmed the devoted house of Laomedon, they see, in the moment of departure from their native country, Troy in flames, and hear the tremendous crash of falling towers and temples, the palace of the monarch, so lately the object of universal reverence, presenting to the asto-

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nished gaze only a heap of nameless ruins.—

— Each memorial lost  
Of pristine grandeur, wretched Troy's no  
more!

This terrific scene, abhorrent as it is to every feeling of humanity, exhibits but too faithful a picture of the manner in which wars were usually conducted in the ages of antiquity. In modern times, and among nations boasting superior cultivation, personages of high rank, whose misfortunes excite the deepest and most general sympathy, are indeed treated with far more courtesy. But, the engines and instruments of human slaughter being brought to much higher perfection, and tenfold strength being added to them by the fatal device of national credit, the horrors of war have been proportionably extended; and it has become more than ever, among those nations at least professing Christianity, an organized and permanent system.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE *Journal de Physique*, of the year 1799, contained the following particulars relative to the web of the spider; which have not, that I recollect, appeared in your Magazine, and I consider they will amuse and instruct many of your readers.

"I had, (says the writer,) some shrubs in pots; and one day, when it was very warm, I removed them from the sun, and placed them on the floor of my chamber. Casting my eyes on them about an hour after, I was not a little surprised to see a pretty, small, vertical spider's web, which extended from one shrub to another. It was not above two inches in diameter; but the concentric circles and radii were exceedingly numerous. Nothing could be more elegant; and the centre of it was quietly occupied by a small spider, not larger than the head of a pin. I was certain that this web had not existed an hour before, as I had removed my pots one after the other; and I could not conceive how so much work, that must have required so many journeys, could have been completed so soon; but what increased my astonishment not a little was, that each pot was placed in a small vessel filled with water. Supposing then that the spider had gone from the one shrub to the other to fix its threads, it must have been obliged to cross the water,

D

water, which appeared to me improbable, as the animal was not of the aquatic kind.

I removed, by means of a feather, the small spider from the middle of its web; and, to be sure that no floating thread adhered to it, I moved another feather several times around that on which the spider was placed. I then gave it a gentle shake, which made the insect descend seven or eight inches, extending its legs and spinning. It then remained stationary, in a horizontal situation, having all its legs folded up on its belly, where it had applied its thread; so that it seemed to be suspended by the middle of its body. I saw it, from time to time, make half a turn, very speedily, sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left, and this movement was perfectly spontaneous; for there was no agitation in the air or the feather, which I had fixed to the back of a chair. After being suspended in this manner half an hour, the small spider made a sudden spring towards my breast, raising itself rapidly by an oblique line, which made an angle of 40 or 50° with the perpendicular. I repeated this experiment several times; and I always observed that the spider, after having remained a few moments suspended, constantly rose in an oblique direction, in order to reach some neighbouring object.

My attention being diverted by something else, I did not then carry my observations any farther; but, in the month of Thermidor last, having found under my shrubs one of these spiders, about the size of a grain of hemp-seed, I resumed my former experiments; and, being furnished with a magnifying glass, I attentively examined every thing that passed at the moment when the spider was in suspension. It was not long before I saw, very distinctly, a pretty large thread issue in a jet from its anus, and rise diagonally, making with the thread of suspension an angle of about 45°. This thread was lengthened about seven or eight inches, at least, per second. When the thread reached a neighbouring body, it remained there attached; and the insect then making half a turn, darted out another on the opposite side, and proceeded thus alternately five or six times. The spider then mounted with rapidity, and traversed these different threads, which became stretched horizontally, by I know not what operation, though at first they would have formed an angle of 90°, the summit of which

was occupied by the suspended animal. Soon after I saw a multitude of other threads established between these principal ones; and the work was carried on with so much rapidity, that it was impossible for me to follow it minutely. The net-work seemed as if formed by magic; but no doubt remained to me respecting the principal fact, which is the emission of the large transversal threads, an operation not performed by chance, but design, and which might be compared perhaps to the extension of the long tentacula of certain marine animals."

Have these observations been extended since that time, and may not some of your correspondents gratify your readers by further observations?

J. S. JAMES.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AT a period when geological studies are extending with a rapidity unequalled, and mineralogy, including a scrutinizing search after extraneous fossil bodies, has become a fashionable employment, it may not perhaps be amiss to dedicate a few hours of leisure to the investigation of the utility and probable hopes of discoveries, from those unsettled enquirers, who enlist for the support of contradictory systems, without allowing themselves that licence of free investigation so liberally assumed by the generality of the professors of the present day both at home and abroad. Many there are not left who believe in the old doctrine of the universal solvent, and the chemical amalgam once so much admired; but a great many still are *Huttonians*, a great many *Neptunists*, multitudes join their whole faith on *Werner* as infallible; and not a few are alarmed lest, in following these guides, they should lose sight of the stable foundation of tradition and revelation, *the veracity of Moses*. For my own part, as I see no account more probable than his, and as I find no difficulty in accounting for the present state of the globe, on the simple principle of its destruction by the flood, I would wish the unprejudiced beginners to take the subject at first into consideration in that light; and, instead of either inverting the poles, or causing the bottom of the ancient ocean to rise with all its shells and madriposes to make a new earth,—just for a moment to suppose what would be the consequences if a new submergence were now to take place; and

and see if from thence they cannot easily account for the present appearance of our terra-firma; and, although in this manner they may not be able to discover any means of placing the secondary rocks, &c. to allow that they and their position, as well as the primary, as we call them, might have been the product of the first creation; for there is nothing in the word *chaos* to imply that its component parts were not made up of fragments of a former creation, where vegetables, fish, reptiles, and certain large quadrupeds, might be the natural inhabitants; whose destruction might have laid the foundation of that chaotic mass on which the Spirit of the Deity, or fire, by chemical operations, to us unrevealed, because unnecessary to be known, might have constituted those formations about which we are so inquisitive, and of whose positions and superpositions, we, after all, (from the confusion occasioned by their fractures, textures, transitions, and subsidences,) know so little about.

Let us, therefore, examine carefully what the Mosaic history records, and then, giving full credit to the events related, see whether the natural consequences must not be the present appearance of our earth.

First, then, we are told, that the Almighty first created the atmosphere and the earth, without form, void, and covered with darkness, on which the *Spirit* brooded.

Next light, producing day and night.

Next *expansion*, a firmament, (our atmosphere,) to divide the waters (or clouds) from the waters of the earth, (our sea.) This probably was the effect of the first rays from the sun acting on the globe.

Next the sea was shut up with doors, and the waters gathered together into *one place*, that the dry land might appear.

Next were vegetables produced, and the planets; next volatiles, next fishes, next animals and reptiles, and lastly man.

At this period there was no rain, but a *mist*, which visited the whole face of the earth; and at last we are told, (probably when the rains commenced,) *Eden*, and the four rivers that took their source from it, appeared.

Now, in all this description, we see a picture of a world exactly conformable to our own in figure and effects; and we may, I think, fairly conclude, that, being intended for the habitation of men, it possessed within its bowels minerals for man's use; such as metals, coals, &c. the result of the first shock of the ele-

ments when the chaos was fermented by the Spirit of the Creator.

And now let us consider the mode of its destruction by immersion in the aqueous fluid—and suppose that Noah entered the ark, which he had been so long constructing, (and the construction of which alone will prove that mankind had already availed themselves of the art of mining and working metals, and had arrived at a high pitch of skill in the mechanic sciences,) about the 17th of February, after which rain fell for forty days and nights, the “fountains of the deep and the floodgates of Heaven being broken up;” (strong metaphors!) At the end of the forty days, we are told, the waters were advanced on the earth so as to float the ark, so that it went or sailed on the face of the waters thus collected, which ultimately rose 15 cubits, or about 33 feet above the *highest hills*, and all living creatures on the earth *died*.

It then remained at this height 150 days; and at the conclusion of the 150 days (“going and returning,” by which I understand tides,) they were abated; and at the end of five months they had so far subsided, that the ark rested on Mount Ararat.

They then continued subsiding, towards their original bed, till the tenth month, on the first day of the month, that is, *eight months* after their commencement; and, on the commencement of the next year, the waters were dried up from the face of the earth; and, on the 27th of February in the next year, 2348 years from the creation, the earth was totally dry. And, observe, here is nothing to lead us to the conclusion of any convulsion, such as a changing of the poles, a protrusion of the sea, volcanic explosions, or even very violent subsidences, or the slightest disturbance, except that of a *wind* ruffling the face of the waters, (chap. viii. ver. 1.) when the waters began to retire, and which should seem the natural consequence of such an abatement of that element. Now, say 12 months they were coming and going, or - - - - - 365 days. Deduct 150 days stationary ? above the highest land, § 150

which leaves - - - 215.

Suppose 190 days before they retreated, and you have 175 days and nights for their retreat. Next take the supposed elevation of the highest mountain we know of, to which add 30 cubits, (the height of the highest elevation of the waters; or, according to my ancestor

the bishop of Peterborough's calculation, 33 feet; and, dividing it into 175 parts, we shall have the number of feet they sell each day, as well as the number of feet of the earth's surface disclosed in a slowly exhibited shore, covered with such pebbles, shells, and clays, as are usually deposited by the retreating of our salt-water waves; not pure sands probably, except on certain plains of great extent, but mud and soil, where there was any horizontal or little inclined surface to receive it, together with floating wood and rotten vegetables, fit to create bogs in proper receptacles; and, taking into consideration the action of the water, *as it rose*, with this more violent action, *on its retreat*, because of the wind and tides uniting in the work of destruction; and we shall, I think, clearly see what has caused the present varied appearance of the earth's surface.

But, I mean, in your next, to go more at large into this consideration, and shall proceed to consider what is and what ought to be the grand object of the study of geology, as far as relates to useful purposes, laying aside philosophical speculations and metaphysical enquiries.

GEO. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol; June 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WOULD request two errata to be corrected, as they disguise the sense: —in my letter on *War*, read, “the nation is engaged in war-treaties by *ministry*,” instead of reading “by *necessity*,” —On *Electricity*,—read “*mark*” on the wall.

It may not be uninteresting to observe that the glorious, though eventually fatal, struggle of France and Bonaparte against the armies of the *Confederacy*, was made nearly on the same spot on which Cæsar nearly lost his army and his life, when attacked by the Nervii, occupying the surrounding wood and eminence near the *Sabis*, now the *Sambre*. The *panic* of the *Roman* army was restored by the presence-of-mind of Cæsar: for that was by *day*. Had the panic of the *French* army not been by *night*, all that Cæsar effected would have been alike open to the *genius* of Bonaparte, and might have added one most important resemblance more to the many and striking, which will go down to an admiring posterity, of the various brilliant and great qualities of Napoleon. But Bonaparte has proved a devotedness to the public interests infinitely beyond

what Cæsar appears ever to have practised. Regretting in the extreme his second *abdication* as unavailing, I see every thing venerable and estimable which can be manifested by man in its *principle* and motives; as being made with a total disregard to all personal considerations to remove the only pretence of war, to preserve the *independance of France*, and the lives of her brave defenders.

It is evident, that, but for this *panic*, the advantage was on the side of Bonaparte; and greatly so, as appears by the success of Marshal *Grouchy* and of *Vandamme* the next day; their position, which took the *Prussian* corps in rear, being of the last importance, had the main body of the *French* stood its ground.

Neither the panic, therefore, nor its dreadful result, is in the least degree imputable to Bonaparte. And the two *commanders-in-chief*, as far as *military* glory is concerned, Bonaparte and *Wellington*, have consummated *that* by their maintaining such a competition against each other, and exerting in the field, through that amazing day, all the functions of the General and of the Soldier. Neither would have been known to be so great had they not been thus opposed to the other.

But, of Bonaparte, as a *legislator*, and a friend of *science* and of the *arts*, of *liberty*, and of human *improvement*, just posterity will speak with a praise to which all military glory is far inferior; and, in remembering his faults and his errors (none of which, however, appear imputable to him since his return from *Elba*), will not forget his various transcendent habitual excellence. But in these the eulogium of his great rival, in the letters which have been quoted, supersedes all other praise. When, with an ingenuousness still nobler than his success, he expresses himself as “never having taken so much pains for victory, and never having been so near being beaten.” And says, that “Bonaparte fought throughout with infinite skill and bravery,” but that the physical strength of his own army was superior; and gives its full effect to the assistance of Marshal Prince *Blucher* and General *Bulow*, in the close of the action with their fresh troops.

What, on the other hand, can be said of those *Frenchmen* who, following the *eagles* of Bonaparte on that decisive day, could cry—“*Vivent les Bourbons*,” in order to produce confusion, rout, and massacre, of the army of which they composed a part, in the very crisis of his *fat*e, and of that of *France*?—Let their own hearts

hearts answer. It cannot be forgotten, as little can be forgotten, though with very different feelings, the names of those statesmen and generals who have remained unshaken when all was falling around them.

A similar panic, founded in the mistake of his troops, was fatal to *Hannibal* and *Carthage*, in the battle of *Zama*, against *Scipio*, 2017 years back. It has thus required more than twenty centuries to reproduce a similar contest.

*Solar Spots.*

There are, and there have been, very large, numerous, and fine, solar spots, mixed with *scoriae*; but I have seen no appearance of 28 on the *Sun*, and cannot believe that there ever has been, though a certain paper has so pretended.

*Homicide by gross Negligence.*

No law is wanted to punish such criminal carelessness, to say the least, as is stated in p. 582, of firing with an intention to alarm, by which a young lady lost her life. Supposing the facts to be as stated, it could not, by common law, be less than manslaughter.

*Troston;* CAPEL LOFFT,  
July 1, 1815.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

“Scribimus docti indoctique.”—HOR.

SIR,

**I**N the last number of the Edinburgh Review we are presented with a curious article on the subject of the Sinking-fund, which the writer, in the usual style of that publication, calls a review of Dr. Hamilton's Enquiry concerning the National Debt of Great Britain. Though extended to twenty-four octavo pages, it contains only three or four quotations from the work which it pretends to examine, and even these appear to have been selected chiefly for the purpose of introducing a long rhapsody of the reviewer's own opinions. He begins with observing that the affairs of Europe for the last two or three years had so much engaged his attention, that he had not leisure to *study his account-books*. What might have been the nature of these accounts, or what they had to do with the finances of Great Britain, he does not vouchsafe to explain; but it is very certain, from the manner of his writing, that they were connected neither with the Bank nor the Stock-Exchange.\*

“The English,” he says, “have not always had the good fortune to think

\* Among other instances of his ignorance, he observes that there are “two 3 per cent, and two 4 per cent. funds.

right upon matters of great importance;” and no doubt it would have been better for them if they had been guided by the more enlightened councils of their Scotch neighbours. The augmentation of money by compound interest, with which their ears in the North have been long stunned, seems to have lost its effect; and, because a penny so improved for 1773 years, instead of amounting to 150 millions of solid globes of gold, each equal to the earth in magnitude, as Dr. Price had computed, will amount only to 107 millions of such globes, according to Mr. Morgan's computation, they seem to think it would be as well to improve money at simple interest, when the same sum would have amounted to seven shillings and six-pence!

Having regard to this powerful operation of compound interest, Dr. Price had observed that with the smallest savings a state might in time pay off the largest debts; that is, if the revenue of a state were more than sufficient to pay the interest of its debts, it might, by improving the *surplus* annually at compound interest, and, in the mean time, regularly paying the simple interest as it became due on those debts, form such a sum as, in due time, would be sufficient to discharge the principal. To this self-evident proposition the reviewer, sagely objects, for he cannot conceive how a debt can be paid unless the creditor receives both principal and interest, nor whence the money is to come, except from the purse of the *debtor*. From whence would he have it to come—from the purse of the *creditor*? This would indeed be a new way to pay off old debts.—“Suppose,” he says, “a state to borrow twenty millions at 5 per cent. with a revenue only of one million.” In this case he finds that it never can pay off the debt unless it raises an additional sum by taxation, and that not one farthing can be produced out of nothing by any magical powers of compound interest; so that, if 200,000l. of the debt is annually redeemed, it must be by some other means, and therefore Dr. Price's magical penny, with which he performs such astonishing feats, must be backed with something incomparably greater than the mere operations of compound interest. Such are the conclusions of this northern sage! Has Dr. Price, or any person, in the common use of his understanding, ever asserted that a debt could be paid off without such an income as should exceed its annual interest, or that any accumulation could be formed by compound interest without

without a penny to begin with? It is hardly credible that any person should venture to give his opinion on a subject of which he is so totally ignorant as this writer. In the confusion of his ideas he does not appear to know the difference between a *loan* and a *tax*, and therefore considers every sum appropriated to the payment of the debt as so much money *borrowed* for that purpose. Happy indeed would it be for the nation if this were true. We might then hope to be refunded some of the money which has been thus *borrowed* from us on account of the income-tax, and all those other taxes which Mr. Pitt, "the first of financiers," has entailed upon us during his ill-fated administration.

It should be observed that the sinking fund, established in 1786 on the plan of Dr. Price, was founded on the principle that the produce of the consolidated fund exceeded the annual expenditure by one million; nor was any new *loan* ever recommended to give effect to its operations. Dr. Price did indeed advise Mr. Pitt to strengthen it with the addition of 800,000*l.* a year in *taxes*; but this part of the plan the minister, good man, who afterwards, however, to our sorrow, got the better of his scruples, declined at that time to adopt, from the fear of burthening the people too much with taxation.

Dr. Price had observed that, with a system of peace and economy, and the regular application of the sinking fund, it was probable that the four, and even the three, per cents. would become redeemable at par; and, had the minister adopted the wiser councils of his opponents, this would certainly have taken place, for, in less than five months after Dr. Price's death, the 4 per cents. had risen to 108, and the 3 per cents. to 97. But, instead of taking advantage of this circumstance, and relieving the public from 685,000*l.* of its annual taxes by converting the 4 and 5 per cents. into the latter stock, Mr. Pitt chose to be guided by the flaming harangues of Burke and his followers, and to involve the nation in a war which has added above 30 millions to those taxes. The sinking fund of Dr. Price, and consequently his expectations of its effect in improving public credit, were founded on the continuance of peace. That these expectations have been disappointed by the present depression of the funds, and the enormous accumulation of the debt, has been owing to a folly which no human being (not favoured with the gift of *second sight*) could have foreseen, or

even conceived to be possible; and therefore, should the reviewer write again on this subject (which I hope he will not attempt till he is better informed,) it will be adviseable for him to peruse the annual budget of his "first of financiers," from 1793 to 1800, before he blames Dr. Price for his want of skill in prophecy.

If the learned Scotch professor and his reviewer are to be believed, the nation has not only gained nothing, but has actually lost 20 millions, during the course of this war, by the sinking fund. Had the minister, they say, instead of borrowing the whole of the supplies from the public, taken as much as could be obtained from the sinking fund, a proportionally less sum would have been thrown on the market, the funds would thus have been kept at a higher price, and the nation would have been able to borrow the remainder on better terms. But they seem to have forgotten, or rather not to have known, that the capital of the sinking fund is *stock*, and not money; and therefore, if it applied to the service of the year, the same quantity must be thrown on the market, whether this stock is sold by the commissioners or created by a new loan. To all intents and purposes, the stock invested in the names of the commissioners has the same effect on the funds as if it had been annihilated, and every person in the least acquainted with the business in the Stock Exchange knows that the price of the funds depends on the greater or less quantity of *floating stock* in the market than on the whole amount of the national debt. For, if it were possible that the commissioners and all the public bodies in London could purchase so much stock in the public funds as to leave only a few millions in circulation, their price would soon rise to *par*, provided the dividends were regularly paid, whether the debt were 100 or 1000 millions. The truth is, that, had the sinking fund been alienated in the manner proposed by these sages, and had the commissioners, instead of lessening the floating stock by their regular purchases, increased it by selling what they had already redeemed, public confidence would have been destroyed, the minister, instead of borrowing at 60, would, if he could have borrowed at all, been reduced to the necessity of taking the 3 per cents. at 50, or perhaps lower, and the capital of the public debt would probably have been one-fifth greater than it is at present, with the consoling prospect also of its being a perpetual burden on the country.

To go through the whole of this review would far exceed the limits which I have prescribed for myself in this paper. I shall only observe that it appears to be as full of contradictions as it is of blunders. In one part, Mr. Pitt's plan (which he adopted from Dr. Price,) of providing a revenue equal to  $\frac{1}{100}$ th part of the loan for its redemption, is highly commended. In another part it is asserted that this, or any other, plan for redeeming the debts in time of war, is altogether nugatory, "because the expenditure exceeds the revenue;" and the writer gravely proposes to suspend the operations of the fund during this season (when, in fact, they are most powerful), and to have recourse to them only in times of peace, when they are most feeble. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has incurred the censure of the reviewer for not having profited by the advice which has been given him. I wish he had better deserved that censure by having had a more sacred regard to the inviolability of the sinking fund. He appears, however, to have such a sense of its importance as to be in no danger of listening to the lamentations of these northern philosophers; and therefore I trust that no consideration of present relief, which is by far the most dangerous enemy to its existence, will ever induce him or his successors to advance further in the alienation of a fund which is justly to be considered as the great *palladium* of our public credit.

M. F. P.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IT is known that some of the fashionable auctioneers, with the view, I suppose, of raising the consequence of their sales, have advertised that their goods are to be viewed *previous to sale*, by catalogues only; by which many foolish and idle folks have been induced to purchase catalogues at one or two shillings each, in order to kill time, and to ascertain that the articles fall very short of the description given of them. Such practice has occurred, and is very objectionable; but what shall we say to a new attempt of imposing upon the public, by an auctioneer refusing admittance at *the time of public sale*, unless a catalogue be previously purchased at two shillings at the door.

The point to which I am desirous of drawing attention is the imposition offered to the public, by advertising a public sale on a particular day, and then stopping people at the door, who may

have come from a considerable distance, and telling them, you must pay two shillings before you enter, that is, you must purchase a catalogue, whether you require it or not. This is a grievance which I thus expose, in the confidence that it will not pass without notice and without redress.

AMBULATOR.

St. James's-street; June 19, 1815.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I HAVE been exceedingly delighted with the extracts from Humboldt's Travels in South America, in your last Supplementary Number; and I beg to offer to you my opinion on the causes of the currents and tides, which I think has never yet been satisfactorily explained. Mr. Humboldt's opinion is as follows:—"In reflecting on the causes of the currents, we find that they are much more numerous than is generally believed; for the waters of the sea may be put in motion by an external impulse, by a difference in heat and saltiness, by the periodical melting of the polar ice, or by the inequality of the evaporation, which takes place in different latitudes. Sometimes several of these causes concur to the same effect, and sometimes they produce effects that are contrary."

The cause of the regularity of the currents, and consequently of the tides, should be sought for, and may be explained from the diurnal motion of the earth itself. It arises from the immense velocity with which the earth revolves at the equator. It is unnecessary to premise how this motion is communicated; if we exclude the immediate agency of the Deity, we may substitute some word for the effect, and still the subject will elude and mock our inquiry.

The earth moves from west to east, and the waters at the equator in a contrary direction, and within the whole parallel of the tropics.

The following simple experiment will prove the impossibility, if such were wanting, that the earth and waters can revolve in the same direction; and, when we consider the immense velocity with which the earth moves at the equator, and the impetus thence given to the waters, it will serve to explain the whole theory of the currents and tides, from the Equator to the Thames at Richmond, or elsewhere.

Fill a basin with water, and place a small piece of wood, a bit of paper, or

any substance that will float on its surface; turn the basin steadily round, and the water and substance floating on it will remain stationary, or appear to move as objects do when we are on the water in a boat.

By this simple experiment, the whole theory of the currents may be explained; the cause of the regular, apparently irregular, motion of the currents and tides traced and discovered on the whole surface of the globe.

It is the earth that moves, and the waters which recede. The fact is certain that they move in an opposite direction; the experiment explains it. The law which operates on the water in the basin, will operate similarly on the same fluid at the equator.

All the deviations of the waters from their first impulse, are occasioned by the obstacles which impede them in their direct progress, the coasts of the opposite continent; and, the impulse being comparatively much more powerful at and near the equator, overwhelms the impetus of the waters beyond the tropics and causes them to flow in an opposite direction, in the direction of the eastern rotation, from west to east, as at the Straits of Gibraltar, and into the Mediterranean. The waters of the Red Sea flow in an opposite direction to those of the Mediterranean, and seem to obey the law which I am endeavouring to establish as the cause of the currents and tides. I shall now produce a few quotations from Mr. Humboldt's publication, in support of my theory.

"When we cast our eyes over the Atlantic, on that deep valley which divides the western coasts of Europe and Africa from the eastern coasts of the new continent, we distinguish a contrary direction in the motion of the waters. Between the tropics, especially from the coasts of Senegal to the Caribbean Sea, the general current, that which was earliest known to mariners, flows constantly from east to west. This is called the equinoctial current. Its mean rapidity, corresponding to different latitudes, is *nearly the same* in the *Atlantic* and the *Southern Ocean*, and may be estimated at 9 or 10 miles in twenty-four hours; consequently, from 0.59. to 0.65. of a foot every second. In those latitudes the waters run towards the west, with a velocity equal to a fourth of the rapidity of the greater part of the large rivers of Europe. The movement of the ocean, in a *direction contrary to that of the rotation of the globe*, is probably connected with this last phe-

nomenon, only as far as the rotation changes the polar winds, which, in the low regions of the atmosphere, bring back the cold air of the high latitudes towards the equator, into trade-winds. To this general impulsion, which these trade-winds give the surface of the seas, we must attribute the equinoctial current, the force and rapidity of which are not sensibly modified by the local variations of the atmosphere."

From the opinion contained in this last sentence I dissent. I have no doubt but that the trade-winds are occasioned by the agitation produced by the velocity of the earth's motion at the equator. But to proceed to Mr. Humboldt. After tracing the current to the bendings of the Mexican coast and to the Gulph of Florida, he states,—"At the end of the Gulph of Florida, in the parallel of Cape Cannaveral, the Gulph-stream, or current of Florida, runs to the north-east. Its rapidity resembles that of a torrent, and is sometimes five miles an hour. The pilot may judge, with some certainty, of the error of his reckoning, and of the proximity of his approach toward New York, Philadelphia, or Charlestown, when he reaches the edge of the stream; for the elevated temperature of their waters, their strong saltiness, indigo-blue colour, and the shoals of sea-weed which cover the surface, as well as the heat of the surrounding atmosphere, sensible even in winter, all indicate the Gulph-stream."

"From the bank of Newfoundland, or from the 52d degree of longitude to the Azores, the Gulph-stream continues its course towards the east and the east-south-east. The waters still preserve a part of the impulsion they have received near a thousand leagues distance, in the Straits of Florida, between the Isle of Cuba and the shoals of Tortoise island. At the 33d degree of latitude the equinoctial current of the tropics is in the near vicinity of the Gulph stream. In this part of the ocean we may in a single day pass from waters that flow towards the west, into those which run to the south-east or east-south-east. From the Azores the current of Florida turns towards the Straits of Gibraltar, the Isle of Madeira, and the group of the Canary Islands. The opening of the Pillars of Hercules has no doubt accelerated the motion of the waters towards the east. We may in this point of view assert, that the strait by which the Mediterranean communicates with the Atlantic, produces its effects at a great distance. Every motion is the cause of another motion in the vast basin.

basin of the seas, as well as in the aerial ocean. Pursuing the currents to their most distant sources, and reflecting on their variable celerity, sometimes decreasing, as between the Gulph of Florida and the bank of Newfoundland; at other times augmenting, as in the neighbourhood of the Straits of Gibraltar and near the Canary Islands; we cannot doubt but the *same cause* which drives the waters to make the circuitous sweep of the Gulph of Mexico, *agitates them also near the Isle of Madeira.*"

I hope some gentleman, duly qualified, will do me the honour to consider this opinion, and trace its application, as far as it can be pursued and ascertained with the currents and tides in general, and its accordance with the impulse of the earth's motion.

S. T.

8, Cavendish-square; June 5.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is no person of taste and sensibility, I will venture to affirm, who has read "Thomson's Seasons," (that model of refined British poetry,) with any degree of attention, but has been particularly impressed with the following soothing and consolatory address to suffering virtue, which the amiable and beneficent author has given us as the sequel to a most sublime specimen of moral writing, and which forms the conclusion of the whole of that inimitable composition.

" Ye good distress'd!

Ye noble few! who here unbending stand  
Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up awhile,  
And what your bounded view, which only  
saw

A little part, deem'd evil, is no more;  
The storms of wintry time will quickly  
pass,  
And one unbounded spring encircle all."

Much, however, as this piece of writing is to be admired, it is evidently incorrect; and, though the meaning of the poet may still be traced, it is a pity that a passage so fraught with pious beauty, should be suffered to remain defective; particularly when the mere substitution of one monosyllable for another would render the whole perfectly correct.

Instead then of reading the line commencing "And *what* your bounded view," (as it appears in all the editions which I have seen, and according to which I have written it,) I would propose substituting the adverb *when*, for the pronoun *what*; which, in my humble

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opinion, would have the effect of removing all cause for objection.

W. H. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE importance of artificial inland navigation to the districts connected with it, has, within the last fifty or sixty years, been fully recognised by the facilities afforded by the legislature to promote it. And, although it is to be regretted that many of the canals formed within that period, have disappointed the expectations of the undertakers, as the chief part of the expence incurred was in the employment of the labouring classes of the community, and the whole of it defrayed by the voluntary contribution of the speculators, the applications to parliament for the necessary powers have been seldom opposed, but by individuals apprehending their individual interests to be more or less affected by their execution.

That noble work, the Forth and Clyde canal, connecting Glasgow and Greenock with Grangemouth, and thence by the Frith-of-Forth with Leith and Edinburgh, was begun in 1768, and, at the sole expence of the undertakers, completed in 1800; before which time not a shilling was divided among them, although upwards of four hundred thousand pounds had been then expended. A cheap transit of heavy articles between those places was thus effected, though in point of expedition unavoidably dependent on the winds and tides prevailing in the Frith-of-Forth, (an arm of the sea,) and consequently occasioning some delay and risque. For light goods and the accommodation of passengers, a more certain expeditious conveyance became obviously desirable; and it was equally evident that it could not in any way be effected so easily as by a canal of less dimensions, connecting the east end of the great canal with the city of Edinburgh. To promote this desirable purpose, the requisite surveys and estimate were made, and in 1814 a distinct association was formed, and the sum required by the latter (near 250,000l.) was in a very short time subscribed, chiefly by those of the neighbourhood, the most immediately interested in its accomplishment. Among other advantages expected from it, was the probable saving of little less than 50,000l. per annum, by the reduction of the price of coal, to the consumers in Edinburgh. But this

E

alarmed

alarmed the powerful individuals who hitherto had enjoyed the monopoly of supplying that metropolis with its fuel at their own prices. Its citizens had abundantly testified their general sense of this, with other expected benefits, by the alacrity with which they subscribed to the expence, and the unanimity of most of its corporate bodies in the expression of their approbation. Under such circumstances, the monopolists were discouraged from an open hostility, and, after vainly endeavouring to impeach the accuracy of the data, on which the calculations were formed for so great a reduction of the price of coals, they had recourse to the only alternative left them; and this was by exerting their well-known influence on the magistracy of the city, and their numerous parliamentary connections, in advancing every obstacle in their power to the further progress of a scheme likely to prove so injurious to their interests. One of the expedients adopted, was an affected admission that an increase of facilities to an intercourse with the Clyde was desirable, and that this purpose would be better answered by an entirely new canal, which should connect them with Glasgow, as infinitely preferable to one, of which the half, as to distance, was already completed; although it was very evident that the expence would be little short of a million sterling, an amount, which they well knew, would render it wholly impracticable, as considerable difficulty had occurred even in raising the comparatively trifling sum required for the surveys necessary to give their extended views a specious appearance.

By this measure the minds of many real friends to improvement were embarrassed, and their own purpose has been so far answered, that, in the present session of parliament, the bill introduced for effecting the only practicable communication was thrown out in a thin house, after a short debate, in which it was shrewdly insinuated that its promoters were influenced by democratic motives, as if the supply of a very populous city with fuel, at a greatly reduced price, or any other of the objects already alluded to, could possibly be obnoxious to such a charge. Elated by the success of their hostile opposition thus far, and to increase the chances of it in future, a meeting of its authors, or their agents, was soon afterwards convened in London; when a new survey of the course, and an estimate of the expence of the mighty project, which not

one of them for a single moment ever believed to be practicable, were formally ordered. They will all be perfectly satisfied, if by such means the views of the promoters of the Union Canal, the expence of which is already amply provided for, should be frustrated: but it may be confidently asserted, that those who are most competent to judge of its eligibility, anxiously hope they will persevere to the attainment of their patriotic object, encouraged by the good wishes of every friend to the prosperity of Scotland, and the local interests of its principal cities. They offer, at their own expence, to perfect a communication between the German and Northern seas, which, at an immense national expence, government are attempting to complete in the northern parts of this island, and have therefore the strongest claim to the support of every independent member of the national legislature, in a measure, even the failure of which, as to profit, can only affect themselves; and against which not a single objection has been yet seriously urged. As to the proprietors of the lands through which the Union Canal is proposed to pass, they will undoubtedly be much benefited by its completion; especially by the easy means it will afford of manuring the soil: and the committee appointed to conduct the business, have evinced their solicitude to consult the convenience and even wishes of the proprietors likely to feel interested in fixing the course of the proposed canal.

A SCOTCH FREEHOLDER.  
Stirling; May 25, 1815.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,  
ALLOW me to correct an error in your Magazine of March last, wherein, in describing the Craniology, as it is called, of Gall and Spurzheim, you have endeavoured to translate the technical nomenclature used by Dr. Spurzheim into more common terms. The reasons which caused the Doctor to construct the new nomenclature, arose out of the insufficiency of the names now in common use for the propensities, sentiments, and intellectual faculties of the mind, to express the primitive faculties of the organs. Vanity, for example, is an abuse,—ambition, a modification of the faculty of *philapprobateness*; pride, hanteur, disdain, &c. abuses of *self-esteem*; and so on. I should think, if you were to indulge your readers with a list of the primitive technical phrases used by Dr.

S. you

S. you would do justice to the science. In one instance, you are particularly erroneous: the organ, No. xiv, you have called organ of bigotry and superstition. This is, in fact, the faculty which produces all religious sentiments whatever, called *Organ of Veneration*. However bigoted the generality of religious men may be, and however we as philosophers may deprecate superstition and religious fanaticism, yet we must not misname the organs. The respect I have for your Magazine, as one of the *FEW periodical publications* which is free from the party-spirit of zealots, bigots, and the panders of the great, makes me wish you would give to your readers a fair account of the philosophical system in question.\*

London; May 17, 1815. S. R.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONTINUATION of a MORNING'S WALK  
from LONDON to KEW.

THE bottom of Roehampton-lane joins the road which leads from Putney and Wandsworth to Richmond. Here I came again upon the same alluvial Flat which I left when I ascended from Wandsworth to Putney-heath, having since passed a corner of the undulating high land on which stand Wimbledon, its common, Roehampton, Richmond-park, and its lovely hill. A more interesting site of the size is not perhaps to be found in the world. Its picturesque beauty, and its general advantages as a place of residence, are attested by the preference given to it by ministers and public men, who select it as a retreat from the cares of ambition. On this ridge Pitt, Tooke, Addington, Burdett, Goldsmid, and Dundas, were recent contemporary residents. Here, in the orgies of the latter, were probably concerted many of those political projects which have unfortunately desolated the finest portions of Europe, for the wicked, yet vain, purpose of destroying Truth by the sword. In the adjoining domain, Tooke beguiled, in philological pastime, the evening of a life whose meridian had been employed in disputing, inch by inch, the overwhelming march of corrupt influence; while, as though it were for effect of light and shade, the spacious plain of Wimbledon served to display the ostentatious manoeuvres of those servile agents of equivocal justice, whose permanent organization, by an anti-human policy, has been engrafted on modern so-

\* We shall cheerfully meet the wishes of this correspondent, if enabled to do so by any adept in the system.—EDIT.

society, but whose support would seldom or never be necessary, if the purposes of their employers manifestly accorded with the omnipotent influence of truth, reason, and justice.

I was now on the border of Barnes Common, consisting of 500 acres of waste; and at a few paces eastward stands BARNES POOR-HOUSE. Yes—in this enlightened country—in the vicinage of the residence of many boasted statesmen, stands a PARISH POOR-HOUSE ON A COMMON! The unappropriated means of plenty and independance surrounding a mansion of hopeless poverty, maintained by collections of nearly 4000l. per annum from the industrious inhabitants! Lest readers in future ages should doubt the fact, the antiquary of the year 2500 is hereby assured that it stood at the angle of the Wandsworth and Fulham roads, at the perpendicular distance of a mile from the Thames, and by the side of the fashionable ride from London to Richmond!—Did so monstrous an incongruity never penetrate the heads or hearts of any of the high personages who daily pass it? Did it never occur to any of them that it would be more rational to convert the materials of this building into cottages, surrounded each by two or three acres of the waste, by which the happiness of the poor and the interests of the public might be blended? Can any antiquated feudal right to this useless tract properly supersede the paramount claims of the poor and the public?—From respect to any such right ought so great a libel on our political economy to be suffered to exist, as a receptacle for the poor in the middle of an uncultivated and unappropriated waste? To dwell further on so mortifying a proof of the fallibility of human wisdom may, however, pique the pride of those who have the power to organize a better system:—I therefore forbear!

These and other considerations prompted me to visit the interior. I found it clean and airy, but the best rooms were not appropriated to the poor. The master and matron were plain honest people, who, I have no doubt, do all the justice that is possible with the wretched pittance of 5s. 6d. per head per week. Should 4s. 6d. remain to provide each with twenty-one meals, this is but two-pence half-penny per meal! Think of this ye pampered minions of wealth, who gorge turtle at a guinea a pound, who beastialize yourselves with wine at a shilling the glass, and who wantonly devour a guinea's worth of fruit after finishing a sumptuous dinner!

The guardians have judiciously annexed to the house an acre or two of ground for a garden, which is cultivated by the paupers, and provides them with supplies of vegetables. This is but a faint approach to my plan, yet sufficient to prove what the whole common would effect if properly applied to the wants and natural claims of the poor. It is too often pretended that these wastes are incapable of cultivation—but the fertile appearance of enclosed patches constantly falsifies such selfish and malignant assertions.

I visited the community of these paupers, consisting in this small parish of only thirty men, women, and children, in one large room. Among them were some disgusting-looking idiots, a class of objects who seem to be the constant nuisance of every poor-house. How painful it must be to honest poverty to be brought into contact with such wretched creatures, who are often vicious, and always offensive and dirty in their tricks and habits. Surely for the personal sake of these degraded specimens of our kind, as well as out of respect to others who have no choice but to live with them, every county ought to be provided with a special Asylum for idiots, whose humane purpose it should be to smoothen their passage through life, and to render it as little noisome to others, and to one another, as possible.

On leaving this poor-house I crossed Barnes-common in a north-eastern direction, with a view to visit at Barnes Elms the former residence of Jacob Tonson the bookseller, and once the place of meeting of the Kit-Kat Club.

On this Common, nature still appeared to be in a primeval and unfinished state. The entire Flat from the high ground to the Thames, is evidently a mere fresh-water formation, of comparatively modern date, created out of the earthy matters which the rains, in a series of ages, have washed from the high grounds, still further augmented by the decay of local vegetation. The adjacent high lands, being elevated above the action of the fresh water, were no doubt marine formations, created by the flowing of the sea during the four thousand years when the earth was last in its perihelion during our summer months; which was between twelve and seven thousand years since. The Flat, or fresh-water formation, on which I was walking still only approaches its completion; and the desiccated soil has not yet fully defined the boundaries of the river. At spring-tides, particularly when the line of the moon's apsides co-

incides with the syzygies, or when the ascending node is in the vernal equinox, and after heavy rains, the river still overflows its banks, and indicates its original site under ordinary circumstances.

The state of transition also appears in marshes, bogs, and ponds, which, but for the interference of man, would many ages ago have been filled up with decayed forests and the remains of luxuriant vegetation. Rivers thus become agents of the never-ceasing creation, and a means of giving greater equality to the face of the land. The sea, as it retired, either abruptly from some situations, or gradually from others, left dry land, consisting of downs and swelling hills, disposed in all the variety which would be consequential on a succession of floods and ebbs during several thousand years. These downs, acted upon by rain, were mechanically, or in solution, carried off by the water to the lowest levels, the elevations being thereby depressed, and the valleys proportionally raised. The low lands became of course the channels through which the rains returned to the sea, and the successive deposits on their sides, hardened by the wind and sun, have in five or six thousand years created such tracts of alluvial soil, as those which now present themselves in contiguity to most rivers. The soil, thus assembled and compounded, is similar in its nature to the rocks and hills whence it was washed; but, having been so pulverized and so divided by solution, it forms the finest medium for the secretion of all vegetable principles, and hence the banks of rivers are the favourite residences of man. Should the channel constantly narrow itself more and more, till it becomes choaked in its course, or at its outlet, then, for a time, lakes would be formed, which in like manner would narrow themselves and disappear. New channels would then be formed, or the rain would so diffuse itself over the surface, that the fall and the evaporation would balance each other.

Such are the unceasing works of creation, constantly taking place on this exterior surface of the earth; where, though less evident to the senses and experience of man, matter apparently inert is in as progressive a state of change from the operation of unceasing and immutable causes, as in the visible generations of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The actions of water, wind, and heat, which never cease to be exerted, are thus constantly producing new combinations, changes, and creations; which,

which, if they accord with the harmony of the whole, are fit and "good;" but, if discordant, are speedily re-organized or extinguished by opposing and antagonist powers. In a word, **WHATEVER IS, IS FIT; AND WHATEVER IS NOT FIT, IS NOT, OR SOON CEASES TO BE!**—Such seems to be the governing principle of Nature—the key of all her mysteries—the primary law of creation! All things are the proximate effects of a balance of immutable powers—those powers are the effect of a **PRIMORDIAL CAUSE**,—while that **CAUSE** is inscrutable and incomprehensible to relative creatures, who live only in **TIME** and **SPACE**, and who feel and act merely by **IMPULSE**!

A lane, in the north-west corner of the common, brought me to Barnes Elms, where now resides a Mr. Hoare, a banker of London. The family were not at home; but, on asking the servants if that was the house of Mr. Tonson, they assured me, with great naïveté, that no such gentleman lived there. I named the Kit-Kat Club, as accustomed to assemble here; but the oddity of the name excited their ridicule; and I was told that no such club was held there; but perhaps, said one to the other, the gentleman means the club that assembles at the public-house on the common. Knowing, however, that I was at the right place, I could not avoid expressing my vexation, that the periodical assemblage of the first men of their age, should be so entirely forgotten by those who now reside on the spot,—when one of them exclaimed, "I should not wonder if the gentleman means the philosopher's room."—"Aye," rejoined his comrade, "I remember somebody coming once before to see something of this sort, and my master sent him there." I requested then to be shewn to this room, distinguished by so high an appellation, when I was conducted across a detached garden, and brought to a handsome erection in the architectural style of the early part of the last century, evidently the establishment of the Kit-Kat Club!

A walk covered with docks, thistles, nettles, and high grass, led from the remains of a door-way in this garden-wall, to the door which opened into the building. Ah! thought I, along this avenue the finest geniuses in England once proceeded to meet their friends, and at this day how changed—how vile—how deserted! A cold chill affected me as the man unfastened the decayed door of the building, and showed me the once elegant hall, filled with cobwebs, a fallen

ceiling, and accumulated rubbish. On the right, the present proprietor had erected a copper, and converted one of the parlours into a wash-house! The door on the left led to a spacious and once superb stair-case, now in ruins, presenting pendant cobwebs that hung from the lofty ceiling, and which seemed to be deserted even by the spiders. The entire building, for want of ventilation, having become food for the fungus, called dry-rot, the timber had lost its cohesive powers. I ascended the staircase, therefore, with a sense of danger, to which the man would not expose himself,—but I was well requited for my pains. Here I found the Kit-Kat Club-room, nearly as it existed in its days of service. It was about eighteen feet high, and forty feet long, by twenty wide. The mouldings and ornaments were in the most superb fashion of the day, but the whole was tumbling to pieces from the effects of the dry-rot.

My attention was chiefly riveted by the faded cloth-hanging of the room, which once was red, to set off the famous portraits of the club, that hung around it. Their marks and sizes were still visible, and the numbers and names remained as written in chalk for the guide of the hanger! Thus I was, as it were, by their still legible names, brought into personal contact with Addison, and Steele, and Congreve, and Garth, and Dryden, and of many hereditary nobles, now remembered, only because the patrons of those natural nobles! I read their names, and called on their departed spirits; but the echo of my own voice appailed me, while the holes in the floor, the forests of cob-webs in the windows, and a swallow's nest in a corner of the room, proclaimed that I was viewing the works of the dreamers of a past age, and that I saw before me the semblance of all the vanities of the anxious career of man! The blood of the reader of sensibility will thrill as mine thrilled! It was feeling without volition, and therefore incapable of analysis!

I could not help lingering in a place so consecrated by the religion of nature; and, sitting down for a few minutes on some broken boards, I involuntarily shed a tear of sympathy for the departed great—for times gone by,—here brought before my eyes in so tangible a shape! I yielded to the unsophisticated sentiments which I could not avoid reading in this **VOLUME** of ruins, and felt, by irresistible association, that every object of our affections—that our affections themselves—and

—and that all things which delight us, must soon pass away like this place and its former inhabitants! BEGINNING YESTERDAY—FLOURISHING TO-DAY—CEASING TO-MORROW!—Such is the sum of the history of all organized being! Certain combinations excite, and the creative powers proceed with success, till balanced by the inertia of the materials—a contest of maturity arises, measured in length by the activity of the antagonist powers—but the *unceasing* inertia finally prevails over the original excitement and its necessary stimuli, and ultimately produces disorganization and dissolution! Such is the abstract view of the physical laws which, in the peculiar career of intellectual man, successively give rise to HOPE in youth—PRIDE in manhood—REFLECTION in decay—and HUMILITY in old age. He knows his fate to be inevitable—but every day's care is an epitome of his course, and every night's sleep affords an anticipation of its end!—He is thus taught to die—and, if in spite of his vices or follies he should live till his world has passed away before him—he will then contentedly await the termination of that vital action which, creating no passion, affords no enjoyment. Such, said I, is the scheme of BENEVOLENCE, which, by depriving the prospect of death of its terrors, makes room, without suffering, for a succession of new generations, to whose perceptions the world is every young. The only wise use therefore which men can make of scenes like that before me, is to deduce from them a lesson of moderation and humility—for such are these dumb, though visible cares of that generation—so will our own soon be!

On rejoining Mr. Hoare's man in the hall below, and expressing my grief that so interesting a building should be suffered to go to decay for want of attention, he told me that his master intended to pull it down and unite it to an adjoining barn, so as to form of the two a riding-house; and I learn that this design has since been executed! The Kit-Kat pictures were painted in the early years of the last century, and, about 1710, were brought to this site; but the room I have been describing was not built till ten or fifteen years afterwards. They were forty-two in number, and were presented by the members to the elder Tonson, who died in 1736. He left them to his great nephew, also an eminent bookseller, who died in 1767; they were then removed from this building to the house of his brother, at Water-Oakley, near

Windsor; and, on his death, to the house of Mr. Baker, of Hertingfordbury, where they now remain. It may be proper to observe that the house of Mr. Hoare was not the house of Mr. Tonson, and that Mr. Tonson's house stood nearer to the Kit-Kat Club rooms, having a few years since been taken down. The situation is certainly not a happy one, being on a level with the Thames, and the adjacent grounds being deeply flooded at high tides. It is, however, completely sequestered from vulgar approach, and on that account was, perhaps, preferred as the retreat of a man of business.

## COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent "Viator," in your Magazine for February last, wishes to be informed whether the horizontal or superficial measure is used for land, and which of the two is correct. The superficial measure is, most certainly; for, in the use of horizontal measure, we shall run into the greatest errors and absurdities. It appears strange that such a case as he describes should ever occur. It is the first time I have heard of the anomaly of horizontal measure being employed to ascertain the superficial contents of hilly land. The solution of the following problem, by both measures, proves one of them to be wholly unfit for use; and it equally proves that this one is the horizontal, because it makes the superficies of a whole hill equal to the superficies of its base only.

On a parrallellopipedon, whose length is 6 feet, and breadth 4, and on which rises a cone 6 feet in circumference at its base, and 6 feet in height; how many square feet are there?

Square feet,

By horizontal measure - - - 24

By superficial ditto - - - 48

This fact, as well as that which Viator mentions, completely falsifies horizontal measure for hilly ground; and I assure him, that the superficial area will always be true, and is generally used in this country.

Northampton.

MATHEMATICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have inserted, at page 399 of your last Magazine, a letter signed Benevolus, containing a bitter invective against such magistrates and occupiers of land, as have concurred in restraining

the

the practice of gleaning to certain hours in the day. I think your correspondent wholly unwarranted in his assertions relative of the tendency of those restrictions; which I should, in that view, have equally reprobated with himself. The only benefit that the occupiers of land can derive from restricting the time of gleaning, from eight o'clock in the morning to sun-set, is the getting rid of the pretence which the knavish part of the gleaners had to remain till after dark, for the purpose of pilfering the shocks on their way home: the benefits that result to the honest gleaners are many, some of which I will state.—It often happens that a wheat-field is carted too late at night to be gleaned; the following morning I have frequently witnessed the gleaners returning, soon after sunrise, to their homes, dripping with wet, as if they had been wading through water, from the wetness of the stubble, by the copious dews that usually fall at that season of the year. The advantage which the more vigorous and robust must then have over the weaker women and children, is evident; but, by the regulation of not gleaning till eight o'clock, the women with families are enabled to get their children up, and to be prepared for a fair start with their neighbours. In the parish where I live, the town, containing a large part of the population, is situated on the confines of the parish, which is four miles in breadth; and this regulation, of course, gives to old and decrepit persons a chance also of being in the field at the appointed time. The women with families must again attend to their domestic concerns in the evening, and sun-set is as late an hour as could be named with any fair and good advantage to themselves; and so far from these regulations having been felt as an infringement on their privileges, by the poor themselves, they are regarded in quite a contrary point of view, and I have frequently heard them give their unqualified approval of them.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

June 13, 1815.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I CANNOT conceive what necessity there was for your correspondent Mr. Grant, to conjure up the ghost of Vossius, merely to knock him down again, for having said, that we had only a certain number of syllables in our versification, when that point has since been refuted by so many writers on the sub-

ject; or to bring Bishop Horsley forward, respecting the circumflex and the acute accents; or for Mr. Grant to assert that, "even our most intelligent writers seem to forget, or not to know, that there really does exist such a quality as accent, or tone, altogether different from that of emphasis, commonly called accent;" when all those articles have been fully explained by Steele, Mitford, Walker, and others: it is true, that, by absurdly using the term accent for syllabic emphasis, they have sometimes confused themselves and their readers; but they clearly knew the difference.

Voltaire (who certainly must be allowed to be a good judge of French versification) did assert, that French poetry possessed neither quantity nor emphasis; he was not, perhaps, an excellent philologist, or he would have known that those two qualities are naturally inherent in all languages: what he meant was, that neither of them was a governing principle in their versification, for it is allowed by all, that twelve syllables, however arranged, will constitute a French hexameter: then what becomes of Mr. Grant's French iambic and anapaestic verses?\* The ruling principle of our versification is syllabic emphasis; yet we possess quantity also, though it is not a regulator, nor, in fact, do we pay so much regard to it as we ought.

The mode of scanning verse by cadences, was first introduced by Mr. Steele, and followed by others; but it is faulty in many respects, and tends to confound one species of rhythm with another.

Prosodists have been very fond of comparing music with poetry, but the analogy is very remote; there can scarcely be any between a bar of music and a metrical bar, or foot in poetry; or thesis and arsis: a bar may contain one note or thirty-two, while a foot, with intention and remission, can consist of two or three syllables only; a note may be sounded for at least thirty seconds, a syllable for not more than four.

In reciting Latin verses, we are apt to turn dactyls into cretis, or antibachs; and spondees and iambs into trochees. The ancients most likely placed a slight emphasis on the last syllable of a spondee when it followed a dactyl, and on the first when it preceded it.

\* This was written before I saw the paper of Hermes on French Versification, in the number of the present month, and whose explanation is perfectly just.

In reading Mr. Grant's last essay, I agree with him, that, although quantity and syllabic emphasis are essentially different, yet that the ancients could not have marked their thesis and arsis without the assistance of the latter. I certainly can repeat the two spondees in this line

"Pallentes umbras Erebi,"

in exact time, with respect to quantity; still there will be found a slight emphasis on the first syllable of each, and on the last of *umbras*.

E. S. E.

June 13, 1815.

To the *Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

FOR the sake of that most useful insect, the lady-cow, or, as it is more commonly called in the south, the lady-bird, I hasten to correct an unfortunate mistake of your Leeds correspondent, in your last number, p. 492. This beautiful little insect, so far from being the cause of the blight that infests his apple-trees, is in reality the best remedy against that disease. The lady-bird, both when perfect and in its larva state, feeds entirely upon the *aphis*, a genus of which the blight in question is a species. Had your correspondent been a little more early in his observation, he would probably have found many of the larvae of the lady-bird in the cankered spots of his apple-trees; not indeed, as he might have suspected, sucking their nutritious juices, but devouring the real enemy of his future hopes.

The utility of this insect, in destroying the blight, is well-known in the hop-countries; and it was probably some ancient observation on their mode of life, that first gave rise to a prepossession in their favour, whence our infant lips were taught to sing—

"Lady-bird, lady-bird, fly away home,  
Your house is on fire, you children will  
burn;"

and so to let them escape.

The above will, I apprehend, be sufficient to prevent your correspondent, or any of his readers, from setting about the destruction of these friendly insects, who spend their whole life in devouring that bane of vegetation, the *aphis*, or blight. But you will permit me to occupy the space of a few more lines, to remark how easily we are led, by imperfect observation, to make mistakes that are not only fatal to the harmless creatures that fall under our misplaced suspicion, but are, eventually, most in-

jurious to ourselves. The farmer shoots rooks, and hangs them up in *terrorem*, though these birds cover his fresh ploughed land, not in search of grain, but of the various grubs and worms, which are injurious to his future crop. The hedgehog, another proscribed animal, falsely accused of sucking cows, and even getting into their udders, in like manner feeds altogether upon beetles, cock-chafers, and other insects, which are extremely injurious to the agriculturist either in their larva or perfect state. Worms and grubs are also the food of the mole; and although, in his mining process, he undoubtedly overturns many growing plants, yet he is probably, upon the whole, more useful than injurious to man. In short, I do not recollect an instance of a proscribed animal, that deserves the treatment he meets with. Superficial observation is by no means sufficient to justify cruel proscription.

I remember a fact is recorded somewhere, perhaps among the early numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine, which points out the difficulty of determining whether a supposed evil may not be more than counterbalanced by undiscovered advantages. The farmers in Buckinghamshire, most of whom had pigeon-houses on their farms, calculating upon the quantity of corn consumed by these birds, entered into a mutual agreement to suppress these hordes of plunderers. But, instead of experiencing an increase of crops in consequence, they unfortunately found their corn overrun with melilot to such a degree, as soon to induce them to wish for their pigeons back again. By examining the crops of pigeons, it will be found, that these birds uniformly prefer leguminous seeds to the cerealia. Wheat and barley will not be touched while they can procure peas, beans, or even the small seeds of the time-tare and melilot, which are weeds among the corn.

SENEX.

To the *Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AT the end of an edition of the *Quæstiones Tusculanæ* of Cicero, printed by John Kyngston, 1573, which lately came into my possession, there is an account of the number of Conformists, Non-Conformists, and Papists, in the Provinces of Canterbury and York; including, of course, the whole population of England and Wales. It is written on a blank part of the last page, dated 1685. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether there is an existing account of a general

a general census being taken about that time, and whether the number stated include only adults. R. B.

*Province of Canterbury.*

2123362 Conformists	-	13 Dukes
93151 Non-Conformists	-	2 Marquises
11878 Papists	-	66 Earles
<i>Province of York.</i>		
355892 Conformists	-	9 Viscounts
15525 Non-Conformists	-	62 Barons
1978 Papists	-	26 Bishops
		178

Total	-	Conformists	-	2477254
		Non-Conformists	-	108676
		Papists	-	13856

P.S. What proportion do the Dissenters of England and Wales bear to the members of the established church? The Methodists should be classed with Dissenters in making a fair estimate of the relative strength of the two parties.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE read, in your last volume, with the attention which every thing that falls from your correspondent merits, Mr. Capel Lofft's queries, by way of reply to a communication of mine, which you did me the honour to insert in one of your former numbers, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. I beg your admission of the following answers in support of my suggestions. Mr. L. thus states the substance of my propositions and his doubts:—

“ The plan of reform, by striking off the government or treasury-boroughs only.

“ 1. I would ask how practicable, without more?

“ 2. How just or politic, without more, if it were practicable?

“ 3. How does the proposer mean that they should be done away? By taking away that number from the representation, or throwing them into the adjoining hundreds, opening them to householders, or how? If it were effected, there are then boroughs, now called individual property or usurpation, which would then either become government or treasury boroughs; or the aristocratic or oligarchic influence of families, or of wealth, which would increase by being left, after its counterpoise from government was so far taken away.”

The subjects of controversy involved in this third, and last, query, are so numerous, and would necessarily lead to a discussion so voluminous, if entered upon in an argumentative way at all, that, in order to simplify, as much as possible,

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the main questions out of which it arises, I will dismiss it first by this brief concession: “ I would cheerfully admit any one of the substituted modes proposed by Mr. Lofft for electing representatives of the boroughs under consideration, so long as its effect would be merely to lessen the influence of government in them;” and I add further, that my reason for thinking precisely such an event the most desirable, is, because, while the crown and its ministers have, from the circumstances of the times, such an enormous influence, I see nothing to be apprehended from any supposed augmentation of individual, aristocratic, or even from oligarchic influence, likely to arise out of any one of the modes he suggests, as substitutes for those now in practice.

I hold much that has been said of late years about a borough-mongering faction to be a mere bug-bear, a raw-head-and-bloody-bones, but nothing more. It is highly improbable that all the great men of the nation, who have interests in boroughs, should agree in any one detrimental measure, such, *exempli gratia*, as making the crown absolute. If some of these proprietors of boroughs are with administration, others will be against it, and probably some neither absolutely devoted to one party or the other; so that, upon the whole, no preponderancy of that magnitude, in any one direction, so as to threaten any serious inconvenience, is to be apprehended. But it is much otherwise with the crown possessing borough influence: such influence must always be excited in one direction, and for one sole purpose; and that purpose, in all probability, against the liberties of the people, inasmuch as that is the natural tendency of sovereign power. Such are my opinions respecting some leading features in Mr. Lofft's third division of the subject before us: they may perhaps be erroneous, but that matters little to the present controversy, since they are not primarily connected with his two principal enquiries, which are reducible to the following short questions:—

1. Is the annihilation of government-influence in those which are usually denominated treasury-boroughs, practicable?

2. If practicable, is it desirable?

Now, Sir, I cannot but think even Mr. Lofft has shown that it is perfectly practicable, because he has himself thrown out suggestions for effecting it in three different modes, to which many others might be added. To his first I should, for one, absolutely object, “ that

of diminishing the representation;" and for a reason which seems to have great weight with Mr. Loft, viz. the possibility, that, by diminishing the numbers of the representative body, the oligarchical weight of certain great connections among it might be unseasonably augmented. To either his second or his third experiment, I am not disposed to raise any formidable objections; my object not being to disfranchise persons merely because they hold offices, or earn their bread by serving one set of masters, more than if they served any other; but to deprive government of the noxious power to place a parcel of venal dependants in the House of Commons, under the cover of so many pretended free elections, to the exclusion of many worthy men, who, but for the preponderating influence of the Treasury, would be the choice of the independent electors.

So much then for the practicability of the thing. Its salutary effect appears to me not more problematical, and that partly for the reasons which I have already touched upon, having found some slight notice of them almost inseparable from a discussion of the other parts of the subject. But Mr. Loft, by his manner of putting his queries, evidently means something beyond what his expressions necessarily import. I presume he is one of the "radical reformers" who think, that, unless the beautiful theory of perfect representation, independent of all influence whatever from rank or wealth, be carried into execution, nothing less is worth an effort. The intrinsic merits of a radical reform, Sir, it is not my intention to discuss in this paper. I may admit it to be desirable, but I know it to be impracticable. I see enough to convince me that it is not to be obtained, even if it were a question now to be agitated in parliament for the first time. But I know more, and every man knows more. I know that it has been tried again and again, under much better auspices than offer themselves now. I know also that the French revolution has furnished a thousand additional arguments against such an experiment—to the venal, the timid, and the stupid; which, together, constitute the majority of mankind. I wish, therefore, to confine my efforts to what I conceive the most obnoxious and objectionable exercise of parliamentary influence—that of the crown. I believe that also to present the best field for exertion, which promises the most reasonable prospect of being crowned with success; and

moreover, that in political controversy, above all others, it is always expedient, before we commence a conflict, to consider what is attainable, rather than what is desirable. Many things may be very good and very agreeable, which are not practicable; and I see no reason why I should reject a small portion of that which would be partially beneficial, because I am forbidden to expect the attainment of all that would be a general blessing, through the avarice, the ignorance, or the perverseness of mankind.

DE VERULAM.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOUR frequent allusions to the extravagant price of scarce books, only proves that wealth prevails over literature. It is not the merit of a work, but its rarity, that fixes its price. A bad edition of a bad book, with bad wooden cuts, is more precious than the best edition of the best Classic, with copper-plates most exquisitely finished; and, if printed by Caxton, or Winkyn de Worde; or if so uninteresting that the leaves have never been cut, it is invaluable to those who want to possess rather than to peruse a book. That illiterate monied men should be proud of displaying the rarities which wealth alone can command, may be accounted for; but it is difficult to understand the motives of such scholars as we see in the lists of noble collectors of scarce works.

I am myself an author, and may boast of having lived to see my own works become exceeding scarce. I published one volume in 1794, at the price of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  guineas, and another in 1803, at the price of 5 guineas; these two were sold, at the Duke of Roxburgh's, for 16 guineas; and a copy of the former work is now on sale at Mr. Taylor's for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  guineas, which was offered for 6 guineas last year. If it goes on thus for a few years, I may live to see it worth an hundred. But how is the author benefited? This same work did not originally pay the expence of printing, as Messrs. Boydells assured me.

I thought this so curious a fact, as to be worth recording in your useful receptacle for every thing that relates to literature. It proves that the best receipt for making a thing valuable, is to make it scarce; and, therefore, in justice to the subscribers to another volume which I have announced as soon to be published, the number of copies will be regulated by the number of subscribers.

H. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**T is rather unfortunate for the Geological Society, that its secretary, Mr. Webster, should have built so large a structure as he has done (relative to the strata formed in the chalk basins of London and Southampton) without a foundation.

The colored strata in Alum Bay may be seen in many places beneath the stratum of chalk; and it was so till the dreadful convulsion took place which occasioned the south side of Needle Down to turn downwards, and the north side of it, together with the highly-colored strata in Alum Bay, to turn upwards. This chalk down, and the strata in Alum Bay, have been turned a quarter round, or  $90^{\circ}$ ; on which occasion the surface passed from north to south. This mountain, therefore, now rests upon the edge of its layers. The latest formation of chalk is known to be that which contains black flints, and this has rather generally slipped into the sea; the residue now forms the southern cliff, where the fowls of the sea build their nests. The

lower beds of the chalk stratum envelope flints of a light grey color, and have, by infiltration, pressure, and time, become chalk stone; such as the fire-stone of Gatton and Reigate; and on the north side of the Needle Mountain are found these minerals. All the strata in Alum Bay have been turned, along with the lower beds of the chalk, (from under the chalk,) into their present vertical position, where they now rest upon their edges, and in the order of their formation, the newest formation lying on the south side of the older. These strata may be seen with advantage near Freshwater Bay, (which is at the east end of Needle Mountain,) as well as at the east end of Purbeck; and an attentive consideration of them will satisfy any geologist that the highly-colored strata in Alum Bay are more ancient than the formation of chalk; consequently, though no doubt unintentionally, Mr. Webster has mis-stated facts. A correct statement of such facts would have rendered the greater part of his extremely-long memoir unnecessary.

J. MIDDLETON.

*Lambeth; July.*

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### MEMOIRS OF SAMUEL WHITBREAD, ESQ. M.P. for BEDFORD.

THE current month has been productive of events deeply involving the character of the age, and the cotemporary fate of the human race. Liberty has received great blows in the only countries of Europe, the intelligence of whose people qualified them to cherish her. In one, that combination which took place on the establishment of a government founded on the rights of man, has succeeded in *forcing* a family upon the people, whose very name bears an affinity to superstition and despotism, however mild the character of its living chief. While, in another, the physical imperfections of our constitution have deprived the friends of liberty all over the world, of one of their ablest and most undaunted champions in the British House of Commons.

Judging from first impressions, the anxious patriot and philanthropist cannot but feel a deep solicitude, in regard to events which tend to defer indefinitely the realization of those hopes in which he may have ardently indulged. But, in regard to the first event, it is consoling to reflect that the circumstances which govern human affairs are too complicated for the control of human foresight; and that results the most opposite of those

which are meditated, or feared, generally grow out of means the least likely to produce them. In this instance, it merits consideration, that Truth is unassailable by the sword; that the rights of man are unalterable; that the love of liberty, and the disposition to assert it, can be extinguished only by eradicating from the heads and hearts of men their most valued knowledge, and most deeply cherished affections; and that the divine right of kings, and the doctrine of passive obedience, can be again identified with the practices of nations only by reducing men to the military vassalage of the middle ages, by destroying the printing presses, and by ordering, like the Caliph Omar, all books to be burnt except the Scriptures in their original tongue.

In regard to the second event, as we cannot hope to speedily see another WHITBREAD, we confess that we feel and consider his loss to be IRREPARABLE. How numerous were the combinations that were necessary to produce such a man! His political tutor was Fox; and when can the aptest scholar expect again to meet with such a master? His school was the French Revolution, and the wars raised against its principles,—and can human nature ever again make such exertions, and afford such sacrifices?

This illustrious patriot was the only

son of Samuel Whitbread, esq. many years an eminent brewer in London, by his second wife, Mary, third daughter of Earl Cornwallis, and was born in the year 1758. He was taught English and some Latin at home, and was sent to Eton at a very early age. In that seminary he was contemporary with the late Mr. Lambton, M.P. for Durham, a promising young man, who died at a very early age; with Mr. Charles Grey, now Earl Grey; and with several other distinguished characters, who have since filled eminent stations. Jonathan Davies, M.A. was the head-master; and for his private tutor he had Dr. George Heath, who, in 1791, succeeded the former, as head-master of the school.

From this celebrated seminary, with all the advantages which are likely to have been reaped under such able instructors, he repaired to the university of Oxford. He was entered first of Christ-church, but soon removed to St. John's; and, as he possessed none of those convenient pretensions which lead to academical honours without academical industry, it is fair to infer that the degree of A.B., which he took while there, proceeded entirely from his own merits.

After visiting many parts of his native country, Mr. Whitbread, at a proper period, was sent on his travels over the continent of Europe, under the care of the Rev. Wm. Coxe, now vicar of Bemerton, and archdeacon of Sarum, with whom he repaired to France; and, after visiting every thing remarkable there, as well as contemplating the vestiges of Helvetian liberty, he returned home, qualified to become a legislator in his native country. The tutor some years afterwards dedicated one of his works to his pupil in the following terms:—*To Samuel Whitbread, jun. esq. M.P. this third Volume of Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, is inscribed, as a testimony of esteem and friendship.*

Soon after his return from his travels, Mr. Whitbread, like his father, aspired to a seat in parliament. Their influence in Bedfordshire arose out of character and virtue, a reciprocity of good offices, and a liberal hospitality afforded by the possession of large estates. These legitimate pretensions enabled Mr. Whitbread, in 1790, after a struggle of some duration, to represent the borough of Bedford. The numbers, at the conclusion of the poll, stood as follows:—

For Wm. Colhoun, esq.	-	616
Sam. Whitbread, jun. esq.	601	
John Payne, esq.	-	574
Mr. Pitt was at that time premier,		

and he swayed the councils of the government with a degree of authority which had been exercised by no minister since the revolution. On great occasions he still affected to be the advocate of those early principles which had rendered him popular. His professions, however, were less warm, and his exertions equivocal; for while he employed his voice he denied his authority. That power which he would have exerted on the most trivial occasion, he exercised with constitutional scrupulosity whenever a reform in parliament, an abolition of the slave-trade, or a repeal of the test laws, was proposed either by himself or others. Such was his regard for decorum on those occasions, that the dereliction of his dearest friends, or the lowest retainers of the treasury, never affected either the temper or the language of a statesman, who at other times was as irascible as eloquent.

He had hitherto founded his claims to applause on an economical system, but at this period he suddenly changed his principles and his views. As if fully determined on displaying his talent for war, he looked sometimes to the north, and sometimes to the south, of Europe; and, although he had lately announced the certainty of peace for many years, yet he now aimed at a contest with Spain, Russia, and France, in succession, and on light or groundless pretexts. The member for Bedford spoke for the first time on the Spanish; but it was on the Russian armament that he first distinguished himself. The heads of the opposition had moved a resolution expressive of the impolicy of the armament; while the ministry recurred to the *previous question*: demanding, at the same time, an entire reliance on the wisdom of the cabinet.

It is almost unnecessary to remark, that a *divided* opposition was beaten on this occasion by a *confiding* majority. Yet the former in the end triumphed; for, although the eyes of the ministry were shut to the evils of a Russian war, yet those of the nation were open; and the complaints of the commercial men poured in so thick, in the form of petitions, that the folly of expending British blood and treasure about the possession of Oczakow became conspicuous. An armistice accordingly took place; and it was on that occasion that the Empress Catharine requested and obtained the bust of Mr. Fox, whom she considered as the presiding genius who had hushed the storm of war.

As the ministers had deferred explana-

tion

won during the struggle, and at its termination studiously avoided the subject, Mr. Whitbread, on the 29th of February, 1792, moved, "That a committee of the whole house should take into consideration the papers on the table, respecting the late armament against Russia." On being seconded by Mr. Grey, the member for Bedford, after an eloquent speech of an hour's duration, moved his resolution:—"That no arrangement, respecting Oczakow and its district, appears to have been capable of affecting the political or commercial interests of this country, so as to justify any hostile interference, on the part of Great Britain, between Russia and the Porte."

Earl Fitzwilliam, at the same time, called the attention of the other house to the same subject; but the minister, in both cases, triumphed, so far as the suffrages of large *parliamentary* majorities could be deemed a triumph. It was visible, however, that from this period he ceased to be popular, and was obliged to recur to the influence of numbers, instead of that of opinion, for support.

In the glorious and ever-to-be-honoured struggles of the minority in parliament, and of the people out of doors, to prevent the commencement of that series of tragical wars which have now desolated Europe for twenty-five years, Mr. WHITBREAD was one of the small minority who rallied round Mr. Fox, and whose voice was always raised in the cause of liberty and humanity. To follow his career during this eventful period, and to give the most imperfect sketch of his speeches on various occasions, would far exceed our limits; they form part of the public and parliamentary history of the times, to which we refer the inquisitive reader.

In 1795 a considerable degree of scarcity prevailed, and the situation of the poor became truly deplorable. The hardships incident to labourers, tradesmen, and manufacturers, were referred to the consideration of the house by the member for Bedford, who observed, that, the *maximum*, or highest extent of wages to husbandmen was fixable by the magistrate, but not the *minimum*, or lowest, a circumstance which was productive of these hardships. Accordingly, a few days after this, he brought in a bill to authorise justices of the peace to regulate still further the price of labour at every quarter-session. On this occasion he was supported by Messrs. Fox, Jeckyll, and Honeywood; and opposed by Messrs. Burdon, Buxton, Vansittart, and Pitt.

Mr. Whitbread, as well as the party with whom he acted, from the beginning, blamed the war with France, as impolitic and unnecessary. It is not therefore surprising that they should seize on every opportunity to close the scene of blood, and we accordingly find that, when Bonaparte, on his return from Egypt, had overturned the authority of the directory, and supplied their power by a consulate, of which he was the organ, hopes were entertained of a speedy pacification. The *soldier of fortune* was consequently no sooner invested with the supreme power than he addressed a letter to the king of England, in which he evinced an ardent desire for the termination of hostilities. His majesty, however, was advised to treat this overture with contempt, but there were some who thought differently; and, when Mr. Dundas moved an address to compliment the throne, Feb. 3, 1800, the subject of this memoir made a most able speech, in which he contended that the war might have been avoided in the first instance; that, had it not been for the interference, the folly, and ambition, of the other powers of Europe, the French revolution would have had a very different result; that Bonaparte's letter to his majesty was full of good sense, equally free from republican familiarity and courtly adulation; that, under our present circumstances, we ought not to refuse the proposals of the First Consul for a general pacification; and that it was the interest of this country that a peace should be concluded as speedily as possible.

Mr. Whitbread had by this time acquired a high character for talents and integrity, and was considered as only second to Mr. Fox in the House of Commons. His exertions in the cause of his country, his large fortune, his zeal, stimulated into exertion by afflicting abuses, but at the same time moderated by good sense, had obtained for him a high reputation. Clients, in the original sense, were not wanting. He received applications for redress from all parts of the kingdom. In respect to cases of this kind, we shall only mention two, in both of which Mr. Whitbread took the lead. The one was that of the Rev. Fyshe Palmer, who with Skirving, Muir, Margarot, and Gerald, were driven into exile for exercising the right of uttering those very opinions, the popularity of which had procured for the premier the exalted station which he then held; and has finally led, in the course of events, to his apotheosis! The other was that of Mr. Morison, a respectable farmer in the county

county of Banff, who, without the commission of any known crime, and on the most contemptible evidence of a *remote possibility of disloyalty*, was in danger of being cut off from the intercourse of society.

In 1801, Mr. Pitt and his colleagues withdrew suddenly from office. Mr. Addington leaped from the speaker's chair to the treasury-bench, and became minister; and, as he professed himself a friend of economy, a fruitful crop of abuses presented themselves. Those in the naval department alone excited at once the attention and the indignation of the nation. Nine previous reports of the commissioners\* had been treated with attention; but the tenth implicated Lord Melville, who had returned to power, but who, on many accounts, was far from being popular. He had been one of the most zealous in the prosecution of the American war; he was said to have been the chief cause of the continuance of the slave-trade; and he had, on all occasions, been the decided enemy of constitutional reform and liberal government.

On the 8th of April, 1805, Mr. Whitbread moved twelve resolutions on this subject. These resolutions were strenuously and powerfully opposed by Mr. Pitt, who was supported by Mr. Canning, the attorney-general, and the master of the rolls; while Mr. Tierney, Lord Henry Petty, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. spoke against *the previous question*. At length, on a division, the numbers proved exactly equal, there being two hundred and sixteen on each side; but the minister's motion, by which it had been intended to put an end to all inquiry, was negatived by the speaker's vote.

A few days after Mr. Whitbread moved that "an humble address should be presented to his majesty, praying that he would graciously be pleased to dismiss Lord Melville from all offices held by him during pleasure, and also from his council and presence for ever." This motion, however, was withdrawn; but, a vote having been passed, "that the former resolutions be laid before his majesty," and also, "that they be carried up by the whole house;" the name of Viscount Melville was struck from the list of privy-councillors. On the 11th of June, Viscount Melville himself, having been admitted within the body of the house, entered into an elaborate investigation and defence; but, on his retiring, Mr. Whitbread, after an able and eloquent speech, moved,

"That Henry Lord Viscount Melville be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanours." This proposition was baffled by various intervening debates, till the 25th, when it was finally carried by a majority of one hundred and sixty-six against one hundred and forty-three. On the 26th Mr. W. moved that the house should nominate twenty-one members, to prepare and manage the articles, and was himself placed at the head of this list, as manager, on the nomination of Lord Temple.

On the 4th of July Mr. Whitbread brought up the report of this committee, which was followed by eight articles of impeachment. The trial accordingly commenced in Westminster-hall, on Tuesday, April 29, 1806. Mr. Whitbread, as soon as the charges and answer had been read, rose, and opened the accusations in a speech of extraordinary ability, as creditable to himself as to the Commons whom he represented. The trial then proceeded through fourteen days, and on the fifteenth day Mr. Whitbread closed the proceedings by an able rejoinder to the counsel for Lord Melville. On the sixteenth and last day Lord Erskine pronounced the verdict of **ACQUITTAL**.

Thus ended a trial which had engaged the earnest attention of the public; and from which, previously to the event, a different result was generally expected. On two of the charges there was only a majority of fourteen, and on a third of sixteen, for the acquittal of his lordship; yet, under all the circumstances, a great triumph was gained by the constitution in this trial. Lord Melville was at the time of the decision of the Commons in the plenitude of power, and he was aided by all the influence of Pitt; it was therefore proved that the constitution was not devoid of elasticity, and could on a great occasion recover its due tone. Pitt and Dundas had for nearly twenty years pursued the career of Laud and Strafford, and it was important to shew proud ministers that they were not above the law and the constitution. The decision was not unsatisfactory to the public, but at the same time it was agreed that the Chairman of the committee of impeachment had conducted himself on the occasion in the most liberal, able, and decorous manner.

The rupture of the Treaty of Amiens, which has caused the shedding of such rivers of blood, was the constant theme of Mr. Whitbread's honest animadversions, from the day of the famous message, in March 1803, when it was asserted that

\* Ch. M. Pole, Evan Law, John Ford, H. Nichols, and W. Mackworth Praed,

the French were making preparations in their ports, till within a short period of his death. The friends of liberty who had opposed the former war against the constitutional monarchy and republic of France, and whose exertions doubtless tended to shorten that war, had themselves justly become the enemies of Bonaparte, who, in 1799, had availed himself of his popularity, and usurped the supreme power. The war-party, who from the first had aimed at the forcible restoration of the Bourbons, availed themselves, therefore, of this feeling of the friends of peace, and both parties now united in the new war, not against France, it was said, but against the tyranny of Bonaparte. The friends of the Bourbons and the systematic opponents of all liberty were therefore blended on this occasion with the genuine friends of liberty, who equally disliked the Bourbons and the uncontrolled sway of Bonaparte. Thus, the war became popular, and few lovers of liberty perceived, in the first instance, the snare into which they were falling. Mr. Fox and Mr. WHITBREAD were, however, among those few. They contended on every occasion, in opposition to the original war-party, that the war was unnecessary, and they urged to those known friends of liberty, who were among the most vehement partisans of the war, that foreign nations ought not to interfere with the internal policy of other countries; that the alledged tyranny of Bonaparte was a mere French question; and that any supposed benefit of a Bourbon, or any other government, to be imposed by foreign armies, was not worth the sacrifices of blood and treasure, called for by such a war. The eloquence of these patriots failed, however, in its effect; thousands of pounds were spent in printing and circulating tracts, in prose and verse, to inflame the public mind; and perhaps no war was ever so popular as that which was thus commenced about Malta, the alledged surveys of our ports by authorized spies, (though the best surveys might be purchased for a few shillings,) and the alledged preparations in the French ports. An extensive party favoured the renewal of a contest of which it had always approved; and another party yielded its judgment on minor questions to its honest, but ill-directed, hostility to the misconduct of the head of the French government, in having dissolved the constitutional bodies by the bayonet!

A systematic opposition to this war constituted, therefore, for the last twelve years, a chief feature in the public la-

bours of Mr. Whitbread. It was an onerous, irksome, and often ungracious task. He objected to its principle, and yet was often called upon to praise the valour of the fleets and armies of the executive—and at one time, when the country was considered in danger, he raised and organized a battalion of 350 volunteers at Bedford. This was noble and exemplary; he condemned the measures which had brought the country into danger; yet it was in danger, and, without regarding the cause, he discharged the duty which ought ever to distinguish patriotism, and was disposed, if needful, to part with life in its defence. In nothing did he appear greater; in nothing could he be greater.

A representative of the people is expected to support their interests in parliament, whatever may be the wishes and policy of the ministers of the crown; and for that purpose he is armed with freedom of speech. Few members, however, have the courage to do their duty, because the ministers artfully contrive to identify themselves with the country; and to oppose them, is, they say, to be against the country. The people too become the dupes of this sophistry, and the patriot finds that the little good he can do is not worth the sacrifice of his peace and comfort. No man was ever, perhaps, more the victim of this system of misrepresentation than Mr. Whitbread. He opposed the policy of the ministry; and he was, by their partisans, said to be the enemy of his country; he opposed the war, and he was said to be the friend of the country's enemy; he insisted on economy in the expenditure of the public money, and he was held up as the enemy of his prince. It required, therefore, courage almost superhuman, and patriotism which abhorred every selfish consideration, to persevere in a systematic and spirited opposition to the career of the ministry during the last twenty-five years. It is, however, evident, in regard to a country in which the conservation of liberty depends on the representatives of the people, that good sense and virtue is no less called for in the people than in their representatives; and that, if the people suffer themselves to be deluded by the sophistry and artifices of ministers, the exertions of their representatives must at all times be paralyzed and feeble. It ought to be a principle interwoven with the feelings of every British heart, that the representatives of the people are at least as much identified with the country as the ministers, and that the doctrines of an honest

honest representative, acting in opposition, may be as truly British as that of any minister; otherwise no duty can be more harassing, useless, and hazardous, than that of a member of parliament.

When Mr. Fox and the Whig party came into power in 1806, it was understood that Mr. Whitbread might have enjoyed a high appointment; but, as he considered that a seat in the legislature ought not to be used as a passport to office, and that any office would shackle his wonted independence, he contented himself in voting with the ministry on such questions as he approved; but, on the violent rupture of the negotiations, after the decease of Mr. Fox, we again find him protesting with energy against the principle, the expediency, and the justice, of the war.

About this time Mr. Whitbread, in the opinion of many of his friends, unnecessarily committed himself by replying publicly to a circular address of Sir Francis Burdett to the electors of Westminster, of whom Mr. W. was one. Sir Francis retorted with energy, on the hustings, to the insinuations of Mr. Whitbread, who was led to demand a formal explanation. These quarrels among patriots, about slight differences of opinion, are to be lamented, as giving relative strength to their political opponents; yet they are a consequence of conduct, founded on a sense of rectitude, which steadily adheres to all its principles. Mr. Whitbread had been a member of the famous society of the Friends of the People in 1790, and he always voted in favour of Parliamentary Reform; yet, after the dissolution of that society, he never made the desire of Parliamentary Reform the chief test of patriotism, and in this he appears to have differed from Sir Francis Burdett, Messrs. Cartwright, Cobbett, and a very numerous party.

The miscellaneous Parliamentary labours of Mr. Whitbread include nearly every branch of political economy; and the detail of his speeches would constitute a luminous history of the last twenty years. Against the Slave Trade, in all its ramifications, he was ever animated—in whatever regarded the diffusion of knowledge, and the extension of education, he was zealous—and in every measure connected with the melioration of the condition of the people, with the reform of the penal laws, and with the management of the poor, he was active and useful, even to the day of his lamented death. Few legislators ever exhibited more perfect intelligence on so many complicated subjects as those which were constantly brought before

him: in debate his intellectual vigour was irresistible; and, in whatever business he engaged, his decision was so prompt and immoveable, that it savoured of severity, though its correctness could seldom be disputed.

The declining state of his health and spirits may be inferred from his silence during the recent events on the continent, which in so special a manner have called for the application of great and liberal principles, of morals and public policy. If Mr. Whitbread thought the war unnecessary and unjust in its origin, how much must he have objected to the application of the terms of a treaty to the head of the French government, which treaty, in his view, was not only not founded in any original right of justice, but which had been reduced to waste paper by the non-performance of its conditions on the part of the allies! Never were the public services of a great man more untimely suspended. Never was the world deprived of an intrepid and respected moral censor, at a season when the energy of truth was more requisite to check the arrogance of power. Never was there a period in the history of Europe more critical, and one which required more exertions on the part of those who seek the glory of patriotism. All those qualities which once constituted the boasted features of the English character, are now basely deserted. The name of LIBERTY is considered as the signal of discord, because it excites the opposition of its enemies; the name of TRUTH is deemed seditious, because it falsifies the assertions of ministers; and the name of INTEGRITY is a libel, because it appertains to so few public characters. We see an association of kings, calling themselves the friends of liberty, and, in that new character of masters of liberty, obtaining credence and applause from a large portion of mankind. We hear men boasting of the liberty which is conferred at the point of the bayonet; and it is the popular doctrine of the day, that kings know better what degree of liberty suits their subjects than subjects know themselves. We are openly told, that the guardians of the independence and liberty of Poland, Genoa, Norway, and Saxony, have proved their qualifications to preserve the independence and liberties of France and all Europe. We find it likewise maintained, on the highest authority, that certain states are not bound by public treaties, but may absolve themselves from their obligations, though the articles continue not less obligatory on the other party;

party; and we see it publicly proclaimed, that to resist hostility commenced to maintain the violation of treaties, is "to disturb Europe, and to destroy the human race." We see wars commenced without justifiable cause, and then hear it asserted that a right of the aggressors may grow out of the wrong which they inflicted. We hear the cause of Xerxes and his million of armed slaves in seeking to destroy the liberties and independence of Greece, quoted for the first time as a justifiable precedent. We hear the glories of Brennus exalted for the vengeance he took on the citizens of Rome, and on their public buildings; and we are daily doomed to see Themistocles and Camillus called rebels, whom it was the proper duty of Xerxes and Brennus to hang up amid the smoking ruins of Athens and Rome! In such a state of moral disorganization, when it is dangerous to life or liberty to call a *spade a spade*, how afflicting, how irreparable is the loss of so courageous and inflexible an asserter of truth and freedom as Mr. WHITBREAD!

A few years since he was induced, partly from motives of friendship and partly from a taste for the drama, to undertake to reorganize the chaos of the Drury Lane property, and to rebuild the theatre, which had been two seasons in ruins. The frauds, the baseness, and the chicanery which he had to encounter and overcome in this task, resembled the labour of Hercules in cleansing the Augean stable; yet he surmounted every difficulty—and, by the influence of his integrity and perseverance, the most perfect establishment of the kind has been raised that exists in the world. The gratitude of the proprietors, and the applause of the public, were unbounded; yet the dividends fell short of Mr. Whitbread's hopes, and he stood committed to many personal friends, who had staked all their property in the concern. These circumstances lacerated his feelings, and, though apparently insignificant to a mind occupied with mighty objects, which included the welfare of his country and the destiny of the human race, they were that feather which turned the scale, they were that last drop which made the cup run over—and they produced an intellectual plethora—fits of mental distraction—and, finally, DEATH!

This event took place on Thursday, July the 6th, about ten in the morning, at his house in Dover-street, Piccadilly. On the same evening a coroner's jury sat on the body, and, after hearing the evi-

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dence of some of his intimate friends, they found a verdict of *Insanity*.\* He had spoken with his usual perspicacity in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, and had transacted business and entertained his friends on the previous day, without sensible change; the shock, therefore, of an event so unforeseen, was like that of an earthquake, and it spread itself over the town with equal rapidity, and communicated similar feelings of grief and dismay.

Whatever may have been the transcendent qualities of Mr. Whitbread as a public character and patriot, he maintained the consistency of his principles in all the relations of private life. He was a kind and indulgent husband; a tender and affectionate parent; zealous and faithful in his friendships; and a master to whom his servants were devoted through life.† His fire-side was always cheerful and happy. He kept an hospitable table; and was, at Southill, a living portrait of the race of independent country gentlemen, of which few counties possess now more than a solitary instance. He has often been represented as severe, in exacting from all connected with him the performance of

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\* For the satisfaction of his friends and the public, it was deemed proper to submit the brain to the examination of an eminent physician and surgeon, and the following is the REPORT :—  
"On removing the upper part of the skull, it was observed that the dura mater had become thickened and ossified to the extent of a quarter of an inch in length, and an eighth of an inch in breadth on the left side of the longitudinal sinus, not far from the lamboidal suture.—The vessels of the pia mater were considerably distended with blood, and this membrane was thickened and opaque near to the ossified part of the dura mater.—The ventricles of the brain contained more fluid than usual, by one third at least, and the pia mater covering the cerebellum, was thicker than is usual.

July 8, 1815. HENRY HALFORD.  
HENRY CLINE."

† Mr. WHITEREAD was allied to Earl Grey by a double marriage; having been united, in 1788, to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Charles, afterwards Earl, Grey, by whom he had four surviving children; while his sister, Mary Whitbread, in 1789, gave her hand to the Hon. George Grey, brother of Earl Grey. Another sister, Emma, in 1780, was married to the late Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, whom she survives; and a third and eldest, was united, in 1789, to his neighbour, Mr. Gordon, of Moore-park.

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their duties; but this was with him a principle—It was his maxim that every man in his sphere ought to do his duty with zeal and honesty—from its practice he never released himself, and he could not brook indifference in others. He used to say, that, if all men performed their relative duties, half the evils which afflict society, would not exist; and therefore he deemed it an unpardonable crime for a man to neglect his duty or abuse his trust. Hence also it was, that, in cases of malversation which came within his sphere of action, no consideration of trouble, opposition, or inconvenience, ever deterred him from seeking to correct them; and this he did with such energy as generally secured success. One instance within our knowledge will suffice to illustrate his character:—during the hard winter of 1813, while the snow interrupted the communication between different parts of the country, he set the example of a sledge, and drove about his neighbourhood alone, because his servants were unwilling to encounter the risk. At this time he heard of an act of cruelty committed on a pauper by the overseers of a parish twenty miles from Southill; and, conceiving that the case called for prompt correction, he immediately drove across the country, with great personal hazard, in his sledge, convened a parish meeting, exposed the misconduct of the overseers, and procured the relief of the pauper, whose life had been endangered. From his fire-side his vigorous mind extended through his house, his estate, his parish, his hundred, his county, his country, and finally embraced the whole family of man. In all these relations he was equally able and useful; and, amid so great a variety of cares, it is not to be wondered that he was sometimes considered peremptory when he had occasion to arouse indifference, severe when it was necessary to expose and correct crime, and stern if he found himself called upon to compromise with vice. Such were the necessary results of superior virtue, of practice founded on rectitude, of an habitual sense of right and wrong, and of a keen insight into the corruptions and artifices of designing persons, to whom he was an INFLEXIBLE ENEMY.

There is one other relation in which Mr. Whitbread was known to the public, and that was as a man of business. He inherited from his venerated father, one of the most considerable breweries in London; and, notwithstanding his atten-

tion to his public duties as a member of parliament and a magistrate, he never neglected this legitimate, and in him honourable, source of wealth. As a man of principle in all things, he constantly resisted the baneful practice of purchasing public-houses for the purpose of forcing upon the town an inferior and deleterious commodity, but depended on the fair demand of the public, and on the free agency of his customers. The size of the plant, though once the most considerable in London, and on that account a celebrated object of royal curiosity, did not enable him to brew so much as some other houses, yet the demand of the public on his house was probably equal to that on any other; and he and his partners contrived to meet it by purchasing largely the approved brewings of many other houses, which they could often effect on better terms than they could brew themselves. On this subject it may be justly said, that WHITBREAD'S ENTIRE was as much approved as a stimulus for the *body-natural*, as his lessons of truth and liberty were admired for their beneficial effects on the *body-politic*.

But, as it is impossible to sum up the character of this great man in more appropriate and elegant terms than it was done by the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* on the day following that of Mr. Whitbread's death, we have transcribed the passage from the columns of that paper.

"The death of a patriot," says he, "so steady, intrepid, and zealous, in the cause of his country and of human freedom, will be long, deeply, and universally deplored. The loss of Mr. Whitbread in the British parliament is a loss to the civilized world—for, like the exalted model of his conduct as a senator (Mr. Fox), he was the constant, able, and disinterested advocate of justice, freedom, and humanity, wherever and by whomsoever assailed. No man who had a claim on the virtuous for protection ever applied to him in vain. He was the earnest and indefatigable friend of the oppressed; and in the prosecution of justice was dismayed by no combination of power, clamour, or calumny—wearied out by no difficulties, and exhausted by no fatigue. In all his exertions, the only creature whose interests he did not consult were his own; for, of all public characters, we should point Mr. Whitbread out as the individual who had the least consideration for himself, and who was the least actuated by personal motives. His heart and mind were wholly devoted to the amelioration

lioration of the state of society, to the maintenance of the rights which our forefathers acquired, and to the communication of those blessings to others which we ourselves enjoy. His views were all public. He could not be diverted from the right path by any species of influence, for he was inflexible alike to flattery and to corruption. He invariably objected to that system by which the burthens of Great Britain have been so dreadfully accumulated, because he believed that the object of the league of sovereigns was more to restrain the rising spirit of a just liberty, than to withstand the insatiate ambition of a single individual; and his justification in this sentiment was, the proof that they never adhered in success to the professions with which they set out in adversity. He was the warm, liberal, and enthusiastic encourager of universal education, from the pure feeling of benevolence that actuated all his life. He was convinced that to enlighten the national mind, and to make a people familiar with the Holy Scriptures, was to make them strong, moral, and happy. He was no bigot to forms of worship, and therefore was friendly to those institutions, the object of which is to instruct the young mind in the precepts of Christianity, according to the tenets which the mature judgment or predilection of the parent might wish to imprint on the child. In his friendships no man went greater lengths, or was more ready to sacrifice time, ease, and comfort, than himself. This was conspicuously shewn in the arduous undertaking of the re-establishment of Drury-lane Theatre, which will ever remain a monument of his disinterested labour and perseverance, as well as of the high confidence which was reposed in his power and integrity by the public; for, to his exertions, to his character, and to his invincible constancy alone, are the public indebted for the restoration of that edifice; and it is a memorable trait in his character, that, having the whole patronage in his hand, not one person, male or female, employed in the establishment, owed their appointment to any personal dependence on himself or connection with his family, but in every instance he selected the fittest objects that presented themselves for the situation that they gained. We fear that, to the daily and hourly fatigues—nay, we may say, the persecution that he endured in this great work, through the petulance, the cabals, and the torment of contrary interests, we must attribute the decline of his health,

and the sudden termination of a life so dear to the public. The incessant annoyance preyed on his mind, and strengthened the attacks of a plethoric habit of body, which threatened apoplexy. For some weeks past he had been afflicted with incessant head-ache, and his physicians had advised him to abstain from all exertion, even that of speaking in parliament. No man was more temperate in his mode of living. He was happy in his domestic society—surrounded by an amiable and accomplished family—and in the possession of all that fortune, with the consciousness of the honest discharge of every duty, public and private, could bestow. No man will be more sensibly missed by the people as one of their representatives, for no man was more vigilant, more undaunted, more faithful in watching over their interests, nor more ardent in asserting their rights. He had the good old English character of openness and sincerity. He called things by their right names, and his detestation of every thing in the nature of a job, made him the terror of delinquents. His death will be an universal source of sorrow to the country, and now that courtiers are released from his castigation, even they will do justice to his talents and integrity."

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, on the occasion of moving for a new writ for Bedford, the Marquis of Tavistock, Mr. Wilberforce, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, took occasion to express the following sentiments:

The MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK rose, evidently under the strongest emotion, and addressed the Speaker to the following effect:

Sir—I am persuaded that it must be quite unnecessary for me to say that I am at this moment labouring under feelings of the most painful and afflicting nature. (*hear! hear! hear!*) I wish, however, shortly to state to the House the reasons which induce me to depart from the usual practice in moving for a new writ, in order that I may pay a humble, but sincere, tribute of affection to the memory of my departed friend. Sir, it is not on any consideration of private friendship—it is not any contemplation of his many virtues as a private individual—it is on the reflection of the great space which he occupied in this house—it is on the recollection of his splendid abilities—it is on the conviction which we who thought with him on political subjects, entertain of the advantage which the country derived from his exertions, that I found my excuse for this address—that I even claim the concurrence of all those who hear me in the

feelings which agitate me at the present moment (*hear! hear! hear!*). I am well aware, Sir, that a great majority of this house thought his opinions erroneous. But I speak it with confidence—I am sure that there is not one of his political opponents who will not lay his hand on his heart and say that he always found in him a manly antagonist (*hear! hear! hear!*). The House of Commons will, I am persuaded, ever do justice to the good intentions of those who honestly dissent from the sentiments of the majority. Accustomed to defend his opinions with earnestness and warmth, the energies of his admirable and comprehensive mind would never permit the least approach to tameness or indifference. But no particle of animosity ever found a place in his breast; and, to use his own words on another melancholy occasion, “he never carried his political enmity beyond the threshold of this house.” (*hear! hear! hear!*) It was his uniform practice to do justice to the motives of his political opponents; and I am happy to feel that the same justice is done to his motives by them (*hear! hear! hear!*). To those, Sir, who were more immediately acquainted with his exalted character—who knew the directness of his mind, his zeal for truth, his unshaken love of his country, the ardour and boldness of his disposition—incapable of dismay, his unaffected humanity, and his other various and excellent qualities, his loss is irreparable (*hear! hear! hear!*). But most of all it will be felt by the poor in his neighbourhood. Truly might he be called “the poor man’s friend.” Only those who, like myself, have had the opportunity of observing his conduct nearly, can be aware of his unabating zeal in promoting the happiness of all around him (*hear! hear! hear!*). Thousands of individuals have benefitted by the generosity of his heart; and the county, the principal town of which he represented, contains imperishable records of his active philanthropy, as well as that of the good man who went before him (*hear! hear! hear!*). His eloquent appeals in this house in favour of the unfortunate—appeals exhibiting the frankness and honesty of the true English character—will adorn the pages of the historian; although, at the present moment, they afford a subject of melancholy retrospect to those who have formerly dwelt with delight on the benevolence of heart, which always beat, and on the vigour of an intellect which was always employed for the benefit of his fellow creatures (*hear! hear! hear!*). Sir, I am conscious that I need not intreat pardon of the house at large for thus indulging in the praise of my lamented friend; but I owe an apology to those who loved him, for the feebleness with which it has been bestowed (*hear! hear! hear!*). I move, Sir, that the Speaker do issue his

warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new writ for the election of a burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Bedford, in the room of Samuel Whitbread, esq. deceased.

Mr. WILBERFORCE expressed the gratification which he felt at the pathetic speech of the Noble Marquis, which afforded an additional proof that the best eloquence was that of the heart (*hear! hear! hear!*). He wished to add his testimony to the excellent qualities of the lamented individual whose death had rendered the present motion necessary; and, in doing so, he could with truth declare that he was only one of many thousands, rich as well as poor, by whom his character had been most highly estimated. Well had it been termed by the noble Marquis, “a truly English character.” Even its defects, trifling as they were, (and what character was altogether without defect?) were those which belonged to the English character. Never had there existed a more complete Englishman (*hear! hear! hear!*). All who knew him must recollect the indefatigable earnestness and perseverance with which, during the course of his life, he directed his talents and the whole of his time to the public interest; and, although he (Mr. Wilberforce) differed from him on many occasions, yet he always did full justice to his public spirit and love of his country (*hear! hear! hear!*). He was capable (as had been seen at various times) of controlling the strongest feelings of personal attachment, when he thought that his duty to the public compelled him to do so (*hear! hear! hear!*). It was a melancholy satisfaction to those who loved him, to see that those who had differed from him on many political questions, nevertheless considered him as one of those public treasures, the loss of which must by all parties be deeply lamented (*hear! hear! hear!*). For himself, he (Mr. Wilberforce) could never forget the important assistance which he derived from his zeal and ability in the great cause which he had so long advocated in that house. On every occasion, indeed, in which the condition of human beings was concerned—and the lower their state the stronger their recommendation to his favour—no one was more anxious to apply his great powers to increase the happiness of mankind (*hear! hear! hear!*).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that it was far from his wish to detain the house, after the address, replete with feeling and propriety, which they had heard from the noble Marquis, (*hear! hear! hear!*) and after the excellent observations of his Hon. Friend (*hear! hear! hear!*). All that he desired to say was, that it must be some consolation to the noble Marquis, and to the whole house, to feel, that, whatever difference of opinion might

might exist on political questions, there was no one who did not do justice to the virtues and talents of the object of their regret, or who for a moment supposed that he was actuated in his public conduct by any other motive than a conviction of public duty (*hear! hear! hear!*).

Perhaps the several parties in the House of Commons never united more cordially in expressions of sorrow for the loss of a member. But it should be recollected that Mr. WHITBREAD was one of the last surviving, in life or in political consistency, of that great school of senatorial eloquence which will for ever impart lustre to the age of George the Third. Never was there before seen in the House of Commons, or in any assembly of ancient or modern times, a cotemporary race so justly renowned as FOX, BURKE, GREY, SHERIDAN, WHITBREAD, PITT, ERSKINE, WILBERFORCE, WINDHAM, and GRATTAN. Of this illustrious band, it was almost the solitary glory of Mr. WHITBREAD not to have outlived those principles on which were reared the monument of his fame; and, in the House of Commons, whatever may be the voice of its ministerial majorities on ministerial questions, the perceptions of truth and virtue are still

strong enough to produce unanimity on indifferent subjects. Nor could it be overlooked in that house, that, after the death of Mr. FOX, it fell to the lot of Mr. WHITBREAD to encounter, with feeble aid and divided force, that REACTION OF POWER which the previous exertions of his party had generated; which has proved so fatal to the glory of several of his co-patriots, which has destroyed public spirit, and which still endangers our most valued liberties. Experience has shewn that it requires firmness, disinterestedness, and other difficult virtues, to be superadded to genius and eloquence, to qualify public men to die in the honourable course in which they have lived. Alas! how many in our times have cancelled a life of honour, to administer to the worst passions, or flatter the weakest prejudices, for the sake of obtaining smiles, titles, places, and pensions! It was, however, the rare glory of Mr. WHITBREAD to die in the *acmē* of unsullied fame; and it is the consolation of his friends to know, that, though, by living longer, he might have been longer useful, yet that he could never have achieved HIGHER GLORY, or more deservedly have secured the GRATITUDE OF HIS COUNTRY!

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF A MAN OF LETTERS.

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### ROYAL TASTE AND PATRONAGE.

WHEN Hogarth had finished his print of "The March of the Guards to Finchley Common," he proposed dedicating it to the king, and for that purpose went to court to be introduced. Previous to his Majesty's appearance, Hogarth was spied by some of the courtiers, who, guessing his business, begged to have a peep; he complied, and received much laugh and commendation. Soon after, however, the king entered the drawing-room, when Hogarth presented his print; but no sooner had the monarch thrown his eyes upon it, than he exclaimed, "Dendermons and death, you Hogarth, what you mean to abuse my soldiery for?" In vain the other pleaded his attachment to the army in general, and that this was only a laugh at the expence of the dissolute and idle. His Majesty could not be convinced, till the late Lord Ligonier told him, "He was sure Mr. Hogarth did not mean to pay any disrespect to the army." This, however but half pacified him; for, holding up the print hastily, he carelessly handed

it to one of the lords in waiting, and desired him to let the artist have two guineas!—Hogarth took the money, as the etiquette, as well as the practice, of courts is not to refuse any thing; but dedicated his piece to the King of Prussia.

### ANTIPATHIES.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;  
Some that are mad if they behold a cat.

Shakspeare.

Mr. Vaugheim, a great huntsman, in Hanover, would faint, or, if he had sufficient time, would run away, at the sight of a roast pig.

Henry III. of France, could never sit in a room with a cat.

The Duke of Schomberg had the same kind of antipathy; nay we read of a gentleman, in the court of the Emperor Ferdinand, who bled at the nose on hearing the mewing of a cat, however great the distance might be from him. The same happened to Chesne, secretary to Francis the First, if an apple was shewn to him.

Cardan was particularly disgusted at the sight of eggs. Uladislaus, king of Poland, could not bear to see apples.

Joseph Scaliger and Peter Abono never could drink milk.

Ambrose Paré mentions a gentleman who never could see an eel without fainting.

Erasmus, though a native of a sea-port (Rotterdam), had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it gave him a fever.

King James the First had an utter aversion to the sight of a naked sword, so that when he conferred knighthood the blade was placed on the shoulder of the person, "whom the king delighted to honour," by one of the royal attendants.

Henry Boldero, esq. who was a banker five and thirty years ago, at No. 77, in Lombard-street, has, when dining, fainted in consequence of a footman bringing, and placing on the sideboard, the tray containing half of a large Cheshire cheese, although Mr. B. did not see the cheese.

We have read of a gentleman who would fall into convulsions at the sight of a carp.

#### PORt WINE.

In the year 1772 the cost of a pipe to a tavern-keeper (not including his subsequent expences) was 35*l.* when he received, on an average, 146 gallons of wine at 4*s.* 9*d.* per gallon. In the year 1787 the cost, by reduction of duties, was 40*l.* and he received only 138 gallons, at 5*s.* 10*d.*—In 1772, two shillings was paid by the public for a bottle of wine; and, in 1787, 2*s.* 6*d.* was paid for a bottle. In 1815 the price of a pipe is 130*l.* or nearly 20*s.* per gallon, and the bottle is charged by the tavern-keepers at 6*s.* and often 7*s.* so that, if a bottle holds 12 glasses, it is 6*d.* or 7*d.* per glass.

#### PRICES OF CURIOUS ARTICLES IN THE PORTLAND MUSEUM.

An ivory tankard, on which is finely carved, in alto relievo, a bacchanalian procession, with a silver-gilt bottom, the edges engraved, with a border of leaves, enriched with various precious stones, such as rubies, topazes, sapphires, jacinths, emeralds, &c.; the haundle and lid are silver-gilt, and decorated with jewels; and on the top is a boy sculptured in ivory; the height is six inches and a half, the width at bottom five inches, and the top three and a quarter; the inside of the lid is enamelled, with a garnet in the centre.—Sold for 18*l* guineas.

A very curious gold enamelled antique cup, of extraordinary workmanship and elegant form; weight 23 oz. 2 dwts. 21 gr.—Sold for 8*l*.

A very curious rosary, by Benvenuto

Cellini, said to be the rosary of Henrietta Maria, curiously carved with parts of history, the latter with heads of emperors, and on the reverses emblems and mottos, of which a manuscript account is annexed.—Sold for 44 guineas.

A most remarkable ditto, by ditto, said to have been the property of Pope Clement VII. consisting of 32 plumbstones of exquisite workmanship of sculptures on both sides, in relieveo; and between each stone is a pearl, with a larger one on the top of the tassel; a manuscript account is annexed.—Sold for 78 guineas.

A piece of carving in wood, representing landscapes, with views, in which is introduced water, with vessels sailing; and, on land, various representations of hunting, with boar, stag, dogs, and men on horseback: the whole executed in a manner that is beyond description, and in the highest preservation.—Sold for 15 guineas.

A small chimera of fine antique mosaic, set in gold as a ring, and turns upon a swivel; the figure has the wings and feet of a bird, with a human face, and seems to be an hieroglyphic.—Sold for 12*l* 2*g*.

A precious fragment of an antique intaglio, in an exceeding fine cornelian, set in gold for a ring; it represents Hercules as low as the waist, sitting in a skiff, and a lion's skin for a sail, one of the paws is fastened by a string, which hangs over the head of Hercules, whose strength in neck and back is wonderfully expressed in so small a compass.—Sold for 45 guineas.

A cameo of the head of Augustus Cæsar, upon a remarkable fine onyx, the head white, upon a jacinth ground, the workmanship of superlative excellence; it was found at Malta.—Sold for 22*l* guineas.

The head of Jupiter Serapis, cut out of a green basaltes, a most inimitable piece of sculpture, of Egyptian workmanship, from the Barberini cabinet; the size about four inches. The countenance is highly expressive of sublimity and dignity, tempered with sweetness and grace.—Sold for 165 guineas.

The most celebrated antique vase, or sepulchral urn, from the Barberini cabinet, at Rome. It is the identical urn which contained the ashes of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, and his mother Mammea, which was deposited in the earth about the year 235 after Christ, and was dug up by order of Pope Barberini, named Urban VIII. between 1623 and 1644. Its dimensions

mensions are  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference.—Sold for 980 guineas.

## CHURCH BELLS.

The heaviest single bells in England are at the following cities and towns, viz.—

	ton.	cwt.
City of Oxford, at Christ College, the Mighty Tom	7	15
— Exeter, at the Cathedral, the Great Tom	5	11
— London, at St. Paul's, the Tom Growler	5	0
— Lincoln, at the Minster, the Great Tom	4	14
— Canterbury, the Cathedral Clock Bell	3	10
— Gloucester, the College Clock Bell	3	5
Town of Beverley, Yorkshire, Minster Clock Bell	2	10

There are twelve peals of twelve bells in England, seven in London and five in the country, at the following churches, viz.—

	cwt.
St. Saviour's Church, Southwark,	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
tenor weighs	
Christ Church, Spitalfields, ditto	44
St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, do.	42
St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, ditto	40
St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, ditto	36
St. Martin's Church, in the Fields, do.	34
St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, do.	30
St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, do.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norwich City, St. Peter Mancroft	41
Church, ditto	
Birmingham, St. Martin's Church, do.	35
Shrewsbury, New St. Chad's Church,	34
ditto	
Cambridge, Great St. Mary's Church,	30
ditto	

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## CUPID AS LANDSCAPE PAINTER;

BY MR. VIGNOLIS.

AT early morn I climb'd the steep  
That overhangs the valley deep ;  
And sat intent the gloomy fog to view,  
Like a gray canvass spread around,  
That hid from sight the fertile ground,  
And deadened every distant sound,  
And gave to every sense sensations new.  
Sudden appeared a blooming boy,  
Whose dimpled cheeks spoke infant joy,  
His golden locks around his features play'd ;  
His presence struck me with surprize,  
But the soft glance from his eyes  
Proclaim'd him Cupid in disguise ;  
Who, gently leaning o'er my shoulder, said :  
" Why sit you here gazing there ?  
Your pencil blunt, the canvass bare !  
Have you for drawing lost your wonted taste ?  
Have you for ever lost your skill,  
To paint the clear pellucid rill ?  
To shew the boldly rising hill ?  
The skies, the woods, the fields, or sandy  
waste ?"  
" Will that child play the master's part,  
And teach me Painting's pleasing art ?"  
I whisper'd, gazing on his blooming face ;  
" Will he my ready pencil guide,  
To sketch the rapid rolling tide ?  
The banks that form its channel wide,  
Where sits the entrapp'd of the funny race ?"  
" To form the landscape well I know,"  
Reply'd the boy, " when rob'd in snow,  
Or deck'd in Nature's gayest brightest dress ;  
The flying pencil in my hand  
Soon shapes the woods, the streams, the land,  
Hills rise and sink at my command,  
My varied tints the deep'ning vales express."  
Then stretch'd he out his rosy hand,  
That spurn'd the formal school's command,

With finger tip upon the canvass drew  
A sun that from the Empyrium play'd,  
And gave the trees a soften'd shade,  
And glittering golden fringes made  
The airy clouds that skimm'd the ethereal  
blue.  
The waving trees he then pourtray'd,  
Of various hue and various shade ;  
And misty mountains in the distance sketch'd,  
That gently o'er each other rose,  
Now high, now low, now far, now close,  
Embrown'd with heath, or grey with moss,  
And round the horizon in long chain they  
stretch'd.  
Below there flow'd a crystal stream,  
That sparkled in the sun's bright beam,  
And 'gainst the grassy borders seem'd to beat ;  
While flowers mix the waves among,  
With tendons ever fresh and young,  
Not carried by the waves along,  
But, fix'd and blooming, ever gay and meet ;  
The bulrush grac'd the rivers shore  
With flowers, the meads were sprinkled o'er  
With cowslips, daisies, and sweet violets  
blue ;  
The feather'd songsters from the wood,  
The wild Teal swimming on the flood,  
Seem'd to adore their Maker good,  
Who pour'd his blessings ever great and new.  
Then Heaven's blue expanse he form'd,  
With airy clouds so well adorn'd,  
They seem'd the work of Nature's skilful  
hand ;  
No rising storm did they foretell,  
To drench with rain the daisied dell,  
Or drive the coney to her cell,  
But gently floated o'er the smiling land,  
Lost in an extacy of joy,  
I now beheld the painter boy,  
And now the painting with enraptur'd gaze ;  
" Have

"Have I not prov'd, (exclaim'd the child,)  
That I can paint the woodland wild,  
Or draw the heavens serene and mild,  
Or form the shadows of the sun's bright  
blaze?"

And yet I've not shewn half my art,  
The painting's but complete in part,  
The test of skill as yet remains untried."  
Then, where the wood its branches wav'd,  
And cast around a pleasing shade,  
And shelter'd ev'ry grassy glade,  
And darken'd half the rolling river's tide—

There with his skilful hand he forms,  
A maiden bright in blooming charms,  
So lovely, she to Venus might compare :  
Her modest look, her sparkling eyes,  
Her well-turn'd limbs, her simple guise,  
Struck me with wonder and surprize ;  
And o'er her bosom fell her auburn hair ;  
Her blushing cheeks outvied the rose  
That in the shady valley grows ;  
She seemed a goddess from th' Olympic hill.  
"Say, boy, (I cried,) what master's hand  
Gives thee of Nature such command,  
That thus so soft, so sweet, so grand,  
You form your picture with unequall'd  
skill."

Lo, as I spoke, a gentle breeze  
Shakes in the wood the ancient trees,  
And softly agitates their waving boughs ;  
And now the maiden's silken veil,  
Sports in the idle whispering gale,  
That took it for a galley's sail,  
That through the liquid waves a passage  
ploughs.  
The maid herself now moves along,  
Responsive to the bird's wild song.  
Approach'd me sitting with the charming  
boy :  
Her measur'd steps are drawing near,  
The fog around begins to clear,  
Dismiss'd is every idle fear ;  
I felt elate with more than mortal joy.  
Now, that all Nature seem'd alive,  
And while with new-born pleasure strive,  
The maiden tripping o'er the grassy plain,  
Her floating veil, the flowers, the wood,  
The river's rapid rolling flood,  
Think you that I in gloomy mood,  
Like rock itself, upon the rock remain.

## SONNET.

TIME has not torn the roses from thy  
cheek,  
Nerina, nor yet dim'd thy sparkling eye ;  
Time has not whitened o'er with silver die  
Those auburn tresses ; nor as yet we seek  
With thee the furrow'd brow. Oh! thou  
canst speak  
In accents soft, and yet I heave the sigh,  
Fearing some direful change :—what, if the  
meek  
And gentle look is seen no more ! if high-  
Form'd visions now engross an alter'd mind !  
As cheerless I deplore the unhop'd-for lot,  
Which tore thee weeping from our lovely cot  
In Fashion's vortex, other scenes to find.  
Nerina ! may that lot propitious prove  
To thee—reckless the fate of early love.  
Huntingam, 1815.

S. W.

## LINES

## WRITTEN ON FAIRLIGHT DOWN, SUSSEX.

"Here is room for meditation 'till the mind  
shall burst with thinking."

OH! why on this hill  
Dost thou linger still,  
While the northern blast is blowing ;  
And many a sigh,  
Heaves thy bosom high,  
And a silent tear is flowing ?  
And why, with thine eyes on distance bent,  
Stand'st thou like marble monument ;  
As if sad converse thou wert holding,  
With friends in memory fondly folding ;  
As if before thy stedfast eye  
Pass'd many a mournful vision by,  
Of scenes long fled, long dear ;  
'Till all so true, thy soul recall,  
Memory, soul, and eye and all,  
Are trembling in a tear ?  
Stranger, sad my thoughts were dwelling  
On deeds of earlier day ;  
In my deep-wrapt soul were swelling,  
Affections lost as they.  
See'st thou ?—but, ah ! thy soul, perchance  
Unmov'd, nor mingled in thy glance,  
Shall fail to light thy careless eye,  
The distant prospect to descry,  
Where far on yon horizon's bound,  
Lies many a mark of much-lov'd ground.  
Stranger, 'tis dear, too dear to me,  
But distance dim and void to thee ;  
Yet, cast a ling'ring look again,  
Perhaps thou may'st, imperfect ken,  
Where yon dim\* hill's confus'dly seen,  
And where, in dark and cloudy green,  
Rise yonder trees†, more clear and high,  
In faint and distant majesty ;  
Where, darker yet and higher still,  
Stretches yon brown and bolder hill,‡  
High o'er the landscape blue,  
And where beyond that speck of white,§  
Reflecting back half-faded light,  
Shines in the swimming view.  
There, in the smile of cloudless day,  
Hours unheeded past away,  
And gayest scenes as fresh and fair,  
As the sun's tinge on evening air,  
Visions as sweet, and hopes as bright,  
As e'er in fancy dipp'd their light,  
Are fled, as fairy footsteps pass,  
And leave no print to mark the grass.  
Then, stranger, ask me not to tell,  
Why in my beating bosom swell  
Emotions sad and high,  
When all these objects dim I view,  
For tend'rest scenes to mem'ry true,  
Glance on my vision'd eye.  
How shall imperfect language shew  
Strong friendship's zeal, affection's glow,  
And all the wild impassion'd flow  
Of youth's new-op'ning joys ?  
When love is like the morning rose,  
As fresh it blooms, as bright it glows—  
And budding pleasure as it blows,  
No care corroding cloy.

\* Silver Hill.

† Court Lodge.

‡ Rose Hill.

§ Dr. Newington's house at Ticehurst.

While

While as the pictur'd scenes impart  
Feelings unutter'd to the heart,  
Strongly each tender thought contends,  
As varying passion sternly bends;  
Now in gentle grief dissolving,  
Dearest blighted hopes revolving;  
Fiercely now with fury beating,  
As the soul like vision fleeting,  
So empty and so light,  
Sees friendship once so fondly dear,  
Or black with treach'ry appear,  
Dark as the clouded night.  
But, ah! the rending pangs to feel,  
Keener than Scotland's mountain steel,  
Oft prov'd in Clansman's strife;  
When anguish swells the bleeding breast,  
As faithless love's deep sting imprest,  
Poisons sad sick'ning life.  
Here is the woe—the worst, the last  
Shall blight the soul like mildew blast,  
And wither with impressive power  
The bloom of youth's unfolding flower;  
While all the world is drear around,  
Mournful and waste a joyless bound,  
And, veil'd in sorrow's deepest shades,  
Sad sinking life in silence fades;  
Pale as the winter's pallid moon,  
When snowy mists at night's dark noon  
Enrobe its silent horn.  
But, gentle stranger, do not weep,  
There is a rest when woes shall sleep,  
And ease the heart forlorn:  
There is a happier morn shall break,  
When renovated life shall wake

In bright etherial beam,  
And mortal joys and mortal woes,  
All in the eve of life shall close,  
A dim departed dream.  
Farewell! farewell! Ah! grieve not still,  
And think not more of the lonely hill.

IAN VICH HAY.

### ON THE SILK-WORM.

INDUSTRIOUS worm! from thee the great  
—Thyself all plainness—borrow state!  
The dress, at Lady Racket's ball,  
Which Clara wore, admir'd by all—  
Except the festoon'd flounces gay,  
To emulate the flowers of May—  
Was, white as snow, deriv'd from you;  
So was the texture of her shoe,  
Which, as she tripp'd with lightsome pace,  
Gave to her foot peculiar grace.  
A lovely form, in such attire,  
What eye could view and not admire;  
Sir Edmund saw, and all the night  
On Clara gaz'd with wild delight;  
His heart she won, but thro' thy aid,  
Industrious worm! the conquest made.  
Nor balls and routs, the scenes of love,  
Alone thy pow'rful influence prove;  
The courtier's dress proceeds from thee,  
And the rich robes of majesty!  
From thee, as kings themselves must own,  
Comes the chief lustre of the throne!

CONTEMPLATOR.

### PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

#### THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THIS illustrious body have just published the first part of its Transactions for 1815, and the following are its contents:—

Additional Observations on the optical Properties and Structure of heated Glass and unannealed Glass Drops; by Dr. Brewster.

Description of a new Instrument for performing mechanically the Involution and Evolution of Numbers; by Dr. Roget.

Experiments on the Depolarization of Light as exhibited by various Mineral, Animal, and Vegetable Bodies, with a Reference of the Phænomena to the general Principles of Polarization; by Dr. Brewster.

On an ebbing and flowing Stream discovered by boring in the Harbour of Bridlington; by Dr. Storer.

On the Effects of simple Pressure in producing that Species of Crystallization which forms two oppositely polarized Images, and exhibits the complementary Colours by polarized Light; by Dr. Brewster.

Experiments made with a View to ascertain the Principle on which the Action

of the Heart depends, and the Relation which subsists between that Organ and the Nervous System; by Dr. Philip.

Experiments to ascertain the Influence of the Spinal Marrow on the Action of the Heart in Fishes; by Mr. William Clift.

Some Experiments and Observations on the Colours used in Painting by the Ancients; by Sir Humphry Davy.

On the Laws which regulate the Polarization of Light by Reflection from transparent Bodies; by Dr. Brewster.

*On an ebbing and flowing Stream discovered by boring in the Harbour of Bridlington; by JOHN STORER, M.D.*—

The following account of certain peculiarities attending a spring of fresh water, which was tapped in boring within the harbour of Bridlington quay, Yorkshire, is given from repeated observations made during a residence of some weeks there, in the months of July and August, 1814. The harbour of Bridlington quay is dry at low water, except for a rivulet which traverses its bed: at high water it has from fifteen to seventeen feet of water. Mr. Rennie, civil-engineer, was consulted, in the year 1811, respecting certain improvements projected in that harbour.

H

At

At his desire, with a view to ascertain the depth of the stratum of clay in the harbour, the boring, which terminated in forming the well to be described, was begun under the direction of Mr. Milne, collector of the customs for the port. The spot fixed upon is opposite to the termination of a street leading to the harbour, and has about six feet of water at high water, in ordinary tides.

After the workmen had bored through twenty-eight feet of very solid clay, and afterwards through fifteen feet of a cretaceous flinty gravel, of a very concrete texture, the auger was perceived to strike against the solid rock; but as they were not able to make any impression upon it, the work was given up for that tide, without any appearance of water from the first. In an hour or two afterwards, the bore was found filled to the top with fresh water, of the most limpid appearance: it soon flowed over, and was even projected some inches above the summit of the bore, in a stream equal to its calibre. When it was ascertained that the water was of the purest quality and taste, perfectly fit for washing, and every culinary purpose, the bore was properly secured by an elm stock, ten feet long, and perforated with a three-inch auger, driven to its full length: a copper tube, well tinned on both sides, of a circumference to admit its being passed through the bore of an elm stock, and thirty-two feet in length, was then forced to the bottom of the bore, so as to rest on the rock. The upper part being properly puddled round the elm stock, and the well thus completed, the following singular circumstances were observed, and have continued with great uniformity ever since.

As soon as the surface of the sea water in the harbour, during the flowing tide, has arrived at a level of forty-nine or fifty inches lower than the top of the bore, the water begins to flow from it in a stream equal to its calibre, the impetus of which is increased as the tide advances, and may be observed to be propelled with much force after the bore is overflowed by the tide. The discharge continues from four to five hours, i.e. till the tide in returning falls to the same level where it began to flow: at this point it ceases completely till the next flood shall have regained the same level, when the same phenomena recur, in the same succession, and without any variation, but what arises from the different degrees of elevation in the tides. The rule appears to be, that the column

of spring water in the bore is always supported at a height of forty-nine or fifty inches above the level of the tide, at any given time. This at least was the result of every observation I made during several successive weeks in the months of July and August last; and I am assured by Mr. Milne, on whose ingenuity and habit of accurate observation I can place the firmest reliance, that his habitual experience, for three years past, goes to convince him, that the variations from the rule stated above, are very inconsiderable during the summer and autumnal months; but that in winter, after any unusual fall of rain, he has known the column of fresh water raised eight feet above the level of the tide, and the period of its discharge proportionally prolonged.

For the use of the town and shipping, a reservoir of brick-work, capable of containing one thousand gallons, has been constructed within two or three yards, and upon somewhat a higher level than the summit of the bore, and is made to communicate with it by a tube of the same diameter, fitted with a valve, to prevent any reflux into the well. Two waste pipes are placed within a foot of the top of the reservoir, for the regular discharge of the water, and it has also been made to communicate with a pump adjoining, by which the reservoir may be emptied; and as the bore of the well is now closed and secured at the top, it is obvious that the commencement of the flow of water, from the pipes of the reservoir, will happen a few minutes sooner or later at each tide, according to the quantity of water it contained at the time. Such, however, is the known regularity of the discharge from the waste pipes, that at the expected time of the tide several of the inhabitants are always on the spot with their vessels, and are rarely obliged to wait for more than five minutes.

Such is the state of facts, and it appears to open a subject of curious investigation to those whose habits and practical knowledge qualify them for it. The appearances seem not to admit of any satisfactory explanation, without supposing some mode of subterranean communication, by which the water of the sea, and that of the spring in question, are brought into actual contact, so as to exert a reciprocal action. This supposition receives considerable support from a circumstance which I had no opportunity to observe, but which Mr. Milne has had frequent occasion to notice; and which

which he describes by remarking, that after stormy weather, when there is a heavy sea on that coast, the water is discharged, even from the waste pipes of the reservoir, with an evident undulation; which, of course, would be more considerable from the original bore.

Mr. Milne has framed an hypothesis to satisfy his own mind on this curious subject. He believes the stratum of clay found in the harbour, to extend over the whole bay in front of it, as far as the Smithwick sand, which forms a bar across the opening of the bay, in a direction from Flamborough head towards the Spurn point, and about four miles from the quay in a south-easterly direction. The bank is supported by a reef of rock; and, though there are openings, which are well known, and admit vessels of considerable burthen at all times of the tide, there is in general but a small draft of water on this bank when the tide is out. On the outward or east side, towards the ocean, the rock is quite perpendicular, and a great depth of water is immediately behind it. As the copious source of water, which has been tapped in the harbour, lies at such a depth, and under a stratum of clay, there is no reason to think that it can be discharged any where in the bay, till it arrives at the ledge of rock where the clay terminates. Here, among the fissures of the rock, it may find its exit; and this is the more likely, as it is known that the bed of the sea, at the back of the Smithwick sand, is at so much a lower level.

Admitting this supposition to be correct, or nearly so, it seems to follow, that the issue of a body of fresh water through a fissure in a rock forming the bed of the sea, would meet with more or less resistance at different times of the tide; because the two columns of fluid, in meeting, would act upon one another in the ratio of the altitude of each, taking into the account the difference of their specific gravity; and thus, if there is any approach to an equilibrium, an operation would result analogous to the flux and reflux of the tide, near the mouth of rivers.

This hypothesis is specious, and accounts for the flux and reflux of the water from the bore, as well as for the singular undulation of the discharge in a boisterous state of the sea: but the greater relative altitude to which the column of spring water is elevated after much rain, and the consequent prolonged discharge of it during each tide, seems

to militate against its correctness; since, in a case where, by the supposition, a balance is nearly established, an additional impetus communicated to the column of spring water ought to produce the opposite effect, by enabling it to overcome the resistance of the same column of sea-water during a longer period of each tide, than under the usual circumstances.

It is not improbable, that this whole subject might be elucidated, by a more perfect acquaintance with the peculiarities of the springs on this part of the coast, provincially termed *gipsies*. The water in this district of the East Riding of Yorkshire, possesses that limpidness which is usual in cretaceous soils; but, for many miles of the Wolds behind Bridlington, very little water is to be seen. There are few rivulets, and these are very few in the summer, and most of them quite dry in autumn. The account to be collected from the inhabitants is, that, in two or three weeks after the commencement of frost, the springs begin to run copiously; and in many the water is projected with such impetuosity as to resemble a *jet d'eau*; it is then that, in the language of the country, it is said, "the gipsies are up," and the rivulets overflow.

On the 25th of May, a paper by Dr. PARRY was read to the Society, *on the Nature and Cause of the Pulse*. Dr. P. took a review of the different theories which have been proposed to account for the phænomenon of pulsation, observing that the greater part of physiologists had contented themselves with the opinion of Haller, that pulsation was occasioned by the diastole and systole of the heart. His view, however, of the question is much simpler; on examining different arteries where they were exposed to no obstruction or pressure, he found that they had no pulse: by pressing the finger on an artery over a soft part of the body, which yielded sufficiently to the pressure, no pulse was manifested; but, whenever an artery was pressed over a solid part, then a pulse was immediately found. He repeated these operations several times, and uniformly found the same effects. Hence he concludes, that the pulse is nothing more than the re-action or impetus of the blood to maintain its regular motion. The arteries appear only as canals through which the blood flows in a uniform and continuous current; diminish the diameter of the canals, and a

pulse is immediately perceived. At every junction of a vein with an artery, the internal diameter of the latter is diminished, and hence a pulse always appears. This Dr. P. thinks fully adequate to account for all the modifications of the pulse.

On the 8th of June, Dr. HERSCHEL furnished a long and very elaborate paper on the satellites of the Herschel planet. He has ascertained the existence and general laws of seven different satellites to this remote body; but he acknowledges that their extreme distance, and the numerous difficulties which arise in observing them, render him very cautious in determining any thing dogmatically on the subject. The introduction to the paper contained some interesting observations on telescopes in general, and the means best adapted to observe such distant objects. The structure and management of telescopes being the author's most familiar department, his directions are the more valuable. He observes, that no glass under twenty feet is fit for viewing the satellites of Herschel; that his principal observations have been made with one twenty-five feet; but that his great forty-feet telescope requiring so many persons to manage it, and being incapable of acting at all times with sufficient rapidity, when the light and atmosphere suit, he has very rarely succeeded in using it when viewing these satellites. He next speaks of the necessity of having sufficient light on the reflecting mirrors, which cannot always be obtained, and

many other difficulties which impede the progress of our knowledge of these heavenly bodies. Lastly, he related his observations on the different satellites which he has already noticed around the planet in question, and stated the probability that some more might still be discovered as our instruments improve.

A letter from Dr. BREWSTER was read, stating that the multiplying powers of Iceland spar depend on the surfaces of the spar, and that he can now imitate them at pleasure.

A curious paper by A. CARLISLE, esq. was read, on vascular and extravascular parts of organized bodies. He described the process of the formation of shells, particularly those of snails and fishes; the manner of puncturing shells to produce pearls; and the mode which snails adopt to repair their broken shells, &c.

J. G. CHILDREN, esq. submitted to the Society, a description of his very large galvanic battery, each plate of which consisted of thirty-two square feet, and related the effects of a great number of experiments made with it in producing intense heat, in melting metals, &c. One experiment was on iron. He and Mr. Pepys took a piece of soft iron, made a cavity in it to hold some diamond powder, and then submitted it to the action of the galvanic battery; when the iron was instantly converted into blister steel, and the diamond entirely disappeared. This experiment, the author concluded, was quite satisfactory to prove that the diamond contains nothing but pure carbon.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. WILLIAM BENECKE, of Deptford; for an improved Method of manufacturing Verdigris, of the same Quality as that known in Commerce by the Name of French Verdigris.—

Nov. 12, 1814.

**F**IRST, verdigris can be produced only by acetic acid, or all substances that contain it in a free or even incipient state. Second, the strongest kinds of acid appear to me the best adapted for the manufacture. In this he includes all vinegars or liquids containing the acetic acid, made from sugar, malt, grain, wood, or other vegetables. Third, vinegar, or the fluids containing the acetic acid, can produce verdigris only when applied in the state of vapour to copper; but in this state it will have the desired effect,

whether it be by sponges, woollen, cotton, linen, or hair cloth, in fact by all substances that can retain the acetic fluid. Fourth, the particular art in making verdigris is to contrive, that the vapour may be disengaged from the substances containing the acetic acid, that a sufficient and not too great access be given to the air, and that the vapours may be allowed to attach themselves to the surface of the copper, which is done by moderating the pressure, by interposing hard substances between the stratified copper and the containing substance, without allowing the vapours, which are essential in the formation of verdigris, to escape.

Mr. B. proceeds as follows: *viz.* he lays copper plates alternately with woollen, cotton, linen, felt, or hair-cloth, or any other

other substance capable of holding acid, giving, however, the preference to a substantial well-shorn woollen cloth, which cloth or stuff is wetted before with acetic acid, made in any way by fermentation, distillation, decomposition, &c.; every real acetic acid will answer the purpose, though he gives the preference to distilled and highly purified acid: between each stratification some small pieces of wood or other hard substance are put to prevent too much pressure, to give access to the air, and to bring the vapours of acid into contact with the copper, so that a combined operation of the acid (which now attaches itself as it were in a distilled state to the copper) and of the oxygen of the atmospheric air takes place. In this state he lets it remain undisturbed for some time, until an efflorescence of verdigris has taken place, which efflorescence appears and ripens sooner or later, according to the place where the sheets are kept, and to the temperature and co-operation of the atmosphere. The verdigris is then either scraped off or fed before this operation, by sprinkling the plates or dipping them in water or other fluids, as wine, diluted acid, &c. The verdigris is then cleaned as accurately as possible from all foreign substances, and prepared in the usual way for the market; the verdigris thus obtained will be at great perfection. The cloth and the copper-plates are used in the same manner as before described, till they are worn out.

*To MR. JOHN WHITE, of New Comp-ton-street, Soho; for making Candles.*

—Dec. 27, 1814.

The moulds used by Mr. White for manufacturing candles, are a drawn or hollow tube, made of copper, brass, or any other metal, the length and size of the candle intended to be made, with the inside very true, bright, and smooth, to which he adds a top of the same metal, like any other mould for candles; this takes off and on at pleasure. Through this top is a hole for the cotton to pass. At the other end of the mould he slides a ferrule or ring about one inch on the mould, with a hole at the end of the said ferrule, about three-eighths of an inch over. His mould being thus complete, he plugs up the hole at the top of the mould. He then melts as much wax, spermaceti, tallow, or any other material or compound fit for, or adapted to, the making of candles, as is equal to fill one-third of the mould, or any such quantity as may suit the fancy; and when the

material is poured into the mould in a fluid state, he immediately lays the mould down lengthways on an even surface, and rolls it backwards and forwards in a steady manner, or in a rotatory motion, by placing under the mould two straps, at equal distances, and passing over a wheel placed at each end of the plane, thus keeping the mould constantly going round until the material inside the mould is fixed or congealed round the side of the mould. Thus a case or hollow cylinder will be formed from the fluid material very true, and exactly the size, shape, and length of the mould. This case or cylinder, when discharged from the mould, forms the outside of the intended candle; which may be cottoned and filled up at pleasure, in the usual way, and forms a regular candle. He says that candles manufactured in this way can be made to look superior to wax, and vary in price according to quality, from a little more than the price of tallow to two-thirds of the price of wax, and answer all the purposes of wax candles, not requiring snuffing, afford equal or superior light, without having a greasy appearance, and acquire a fine high polish by friction, may be used in any weather or climate, without losing their solidity, polish, or beauty, and they completely remove the disagreeable smell and feel arising from the use of tallow candles.

*To Mr. HENRY HOULDsworth, of An-  
derston, near the City of Glasgow, Civil  
Engineer; for a new Method of dis-  
charging the Air, or Air and con-  
densed Steam, from Pipes used in the  
Conveyance of Steam, for the Pur-  
poses of heating Buildings or other  
Places.—March 18, 1815.*

Mr. Houldsworth states, that his invention consists in the application of the force obtained by the expansion and contraction of the pipes conveying steam, or by the expansion and contraction of other pipes or vessels, bars or rods, connected with the pipes for conveying steam, to effect and regulate the discharge of the air, or air and condensed steam, from the steam pipes aforesaid; and he applies this expanding and contracting force to regulators for discharging the air, or air and condensed steam, in different methods as circumstances may require, such regulators may consist of cocks or valves, or other machinery now commonly employed. He describes the different methods by which the force obtained, by the expansion and contraction of the pipes conveying

conveying steam, or by that of other pipes or bars attached to them, may be applied, to the effecting and regulating the discharge of air, or air and condensed steam; but his invention, he says, consists in the application of these forces to effect and regulate such discharge, and the methods by which the force aforesaid can be applied to the purpose above specified are various.—*Repertory.*

*List of recent Patents.*

**JONATHAN RIDGWAY**, of Manchester, plumber; for a method of casting and fixing at the same time metallic types on the surface of metallic cylinders, or metallic rollers, or any cylinders or rollers having metallic surfaces, or on blocks of metal, or on blocks having metallic surfaces, or on flat metallic plates, for the purpose of printing patterns on cloth made of cotton or linen, or both.—March 14.

**THOMAS POTTS**, of Batchworth Mills, Rickmansworth, half stuff manufacturer; for combining and applying principles already known, for the purpose of producing pure fresh warm air, and of such mode or means of combination and application of principles already known, to such purposes as aforesaid.—March 14.

**CHARLES GENT**, of Congleton, silk throwster; and **SQUARE CLARK**, whitesmith; for a method of making a swift, and other apparatus thereto belonging, for the purpose of winding silks.—March 21.

**RICHARD SMITH**, of Tibbington House, Staffordshire, ironmaster; for improvements in smelting iron stone, or iron ore, lead or copper ore, and other mineral or

metallic substances; also in refining crude iron, lead, copper, gold, silver, tin, and all other metals or metallic bodies; and in making and manufacturing iron.—March 29.

**WILLIAM VAUGHAN PALMER**, of Hminster, Somersetshire, esq. for a method of twisting and laying of hemp, flax, rope, twine, line, thread, mohair, wool, cotton, silk, and metals, by machinery, whereby considerable saving of manual labour is effected.—April 4.

**THOMAS BAGOT**, of Birmingham, surveyor; for a method and machine for passing boats, barges, and other vessels, from a higher to a lower level, and the contrary, without loss of water.—April 4.

**WILLIAM LOSH**, of Point Pleasant, Northumberland, ironfounder; for a plan for fire-places or furnaces for heating ovens and boilers, and the water or other liquids contained in boilers, and for converting such water or other liquids into steam for the purpose of working engines, and for other uses in manufacture.—April 8.

**JOSHUA SHAW**, of Mary-street, Fitzroy-square, artist; for certain improvements in the tool or instrument, called the glazier's diamond.—April 14.

**WILLIAM BELL**, of Birmingham, engineer; for a method of making and manufacturing wire of every description.—April 18.

**MICHAEL BILLINGSLEY**, of Bowling Iron-works, Bradford, engineer; for improvements in the steam-engine.—April 20.

\* \* Copies of specifications, or notices of the inventions and their success, are always thankfully received.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 55th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the THIRD SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. XLII. To facilitate the Administration of Justice in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, by the extending Trial by Jury to Civil Causes.**

Whereas trial by jury, in civil causes, would be attended with beneficial effects to the administration of justice in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland; but it is expedient, that such trials for a time to be limited, should in the first instance be confined to issues directed by either division of the Court of Session.—The Court of Session are, therefore, empowered to direct issues.—Lord Ordinary to report for this purpose.—In all cases in which an issue or issues shall have been directed to be tried by a jury, it shall be lawful and

competent for the party who is dissatisfied with the verdict, to apply to the division of the Court of Session which directed the issue, for a new trial, on the ground of the verdict being contrary to evidence, on the ground of mis-direction of the judge, on the ground of the undue admission or rejection of evidence, on the ground of excess of damages, or of *res noviter veniens ad notitiam*, or for such other cause as is essential to the justice of the case; provided also, that such interlocutor granting or refusing a new trial shall not be subject to review, by reclaiming petition, or by appeal to the House of Lords.—It shall be competent to the counsel for any party at the trial of any issue or issues, to except to the opinion and direction of the judge or judges before whom the same shall be tried, either as to the competency

petency of witnesses, the admissibility of evidence, or other matter of law arising at the trial, and that on such exception being taken, the same shall be put in writing by the counsel for the party objecting, and signed by the judge or judges; but, notwithstanding the said exception, the trial shall proceed, and the jury shall give a verdict therein for the pursuer or defender, and assess damages when necessary.—If a new trial shall not be applied for, or shall be refused, or if the exception taken to the opinion and direction of the judge or judges shall be disallowed, the verdict shall be final and conclusive as to the fact or facts found by the jury, and shall be so taken and considered by the Court of Session or by the judge admiral respectively in pronouncing their judgment, and shall not be liable to be questioned anywhere.—A jury shall be summoned for the trial of such issues as aforesaid, in the same manner as the jury is at present summoned to the High Court of Justiciary; and that such summons shall issue by virtue of an authority or precept signed by the clerk of the Jury Court; and that immediately upon the receipt of the said authority or precept, the sheriff, steward, or other officer or officers employed to return juries to the High Court of Justiciary, shall make out a list containing the christian and surnames, additions, and places of abode, of a competent number of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and shall return the said list to the clerk of the Jury Court, annexed to the said authority or precept, without delay, the names of the same persons being always inserted in the lists annexed to each authority or precept issued by the clerk of the Jury Court in manner aforesaid; which number of jurors shall not be less than thirty-six in any county, city, town, or place, nor more than fifty; and that the persons named in the said lists shall be summoned to serve as jurors for the trial of such issues within the counties, cities, towns, or places, named in such authorities or precepts respectively, and no others.—The said clerk of the Jury Court shall cause the name of each and every person who shall be included in the said lists, and summoned as aforesaid, with his addition and place of his abode, to be written on several and distinct pieces of parchment or paper, being all as near as may be of equal size and bigness, and shall cause the said pieces of parchment or paper to be rolled up as near as may be in the same manner, and to be put together in a box or glass provided for that purpose; and when any issue shall be called on to be tried, some indifferent person, by direction of the presiding judge of the said Jury Court, may and shall, in open court, draw out the said parchments and papers one by one; and, if any of the persons whose names shall

be so drawn shall not appear, or be challenged and set aside, then such further number, until twelve persons be drawn who shall appear; and, after all causes of challenge shall be allowed or disallowed, the said twelve persons so first drawn and appearing, and approved as indifferent, their names being marked in the list, and they being sworn, shall be the jury to try the said issue; and the names of the persons so drawn and sworn shall be kept apart by themselves in some other box or glass to be kept for that purpose, till such jury shall have given in their verdict, and the same is recorded, or until the jury shall, by the consent of the parties or leave of the court, be discharged.—Fines on jurors making default, 5l. or 40s.—It shall and may be lawful for either of the parties, in any case where any issue or issues is ordered to be tried by a jury, to apply to the division of the Court of Session ordering such issue or issues, or to the said Jury Court, to direct that the same shall be tried by a jury specially chosen from persons paying cess in the county, city, town, or place, from which such jury shall be taken, upon 100l. of valued rent, or paying assessed taxes to the crown on a house of the rent of 30l. sterling by the year; the persons so qualified as *special jurymen* to be returned as herein enacted as to the common juries.—In order to secure the return of jurymen qualified to be special jurymen as herein-before provided, the sheriff, steward, or proper officer or officers employed to return juries to the High Court of Justiciary, shall, immediately after the passing of this Act, and afterwards on or before the first day in the month of January in each year, make up a roll of all persons within their districts so qualified as special jurymen in the immediately preceding year, by paying cess in the county, city, or town, in which such persons reside, upon 100l. of valued rent, or paying taxes to the crown on a house of 30l. sterling by the year; and shall return the said list to the clerk of the Jury Court on or before the 31st day of the said month.—The number of qualified persons to be returned by the sheriff or steward as special jurymen to try any issue, shall be thirty-six; and the names of the said thirty-six persons shall be returned to the clerk of the Jury Court, and shall by him be annexed to the order or interlocutor directing the issue to be tried by a special jury.—Where a full jury shall not appear before the said Jury Court or elsewhere, after challenge by either of the parties, and the jury is likely to remain untaken for default of jurors, it shall be lawful for the said court, or the commissioner before whom any issue is to be tried, to direct the sheriff or other officer or officers who summoned the said jury, upon request made by either party, to add

to the list of the said jury the name or names of such other person or persons of the county, city, town, or place, where the issue is to be tried, who shall be inserted in some other list of the jurors, and who shall then be attending the court where such trial is to be had, to serve upon such jury, and not any others.—That the clerk of the Jury Court, before proceeding to the said trial, shall administer to the jury, the following oath, *videlicet*—‘ You swear by God, and as you shall answer to God at the great day of judgment, that you shall well and truly try (as the case may be) these issues, or this issue, and a true verdict give according to the evidence.’—The chancellor or foreman of the jury shall be the juror chosen by the majority of the jurors after they shall be sworn, and in case of an equality of votes, the juror first sworn shall have a double vote, and when the verdict is returned to the court, it shall be declared by the chancellor or foreman verbally in open court, and taken down by the clerk of the said Jury Court in writing, before the jury is discharged.—*All verdicts shall be given by the whole number of the jury agreeing in the verdict.*—If a jury impanelled shall not agree in their verdict within the space of twelve hours from the time they shall be inclosed to consider of their verdict, such jury shall be discharged by the Jury Court from delivering their verdict, and the said court shall report the proceeding to the division of the Court of Session which directed the issue, which division may order another jury to be summoned for the trial thereof, or may dispose of the cause in manner and form as at present practised: provided always, that if the whole number of any jury who shall have been inclosed to consider of their verdict, shall agree to apply

to the Jury Court for further time to consider of such verdict, the said Jury Court are hereby required to grant such further time beyond the said period of twelve hours as such jury shall desire.—No practising advocate, clerk to the signet, solicitor or procurator before any of the supreme or inferior courts, shall be returned or summoned to serve on such juries.

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**Cap. XLIV. For the Relief of the Captors of Prizes, with respect to the admitting and landing of certain Prize Vessels and Goods in Ireland.**

**Cap. XLV. For continuing the Premiums allowed to Ships employed in the Southern Whale Fishery.**

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## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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“*The Lily that blooms in the Vale;*” sung by Mr. Broadhurst at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden; composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

THE poetry of this ballad is so far from rivaling the lyrics of Cowley, Prior, or Shenstone, that it is no light encomium to Mr. Whitaker to say, that his music compensates its deficiency. The air is certainly conceived with taste, and gives to the words an expression to which the heart that is more alive to the appeals of good poetry than of good music, will not be fully sensible. We will not say that the melody is remarkably original, but it possesses some elegant and engaging passages, and bespeaks both fancy and feeling.

Clark’s *Seventh Book of Hymn Tunes*; composed in a familiar style, and figured for the Organ, Piano-forte, &c. by Thomas Clark, of Canterbury. 5s.

The poetry of Mr. Clark’s last collection of hymn-tunes was chiefly selected from the sacred lyrics of the late Rev. John Wesley; that of the music now before us is taken from a similar volume of the Rev. Dr. Collyer. The pieces are forty in number, and, like the former collections, consist of a quadruple harmony. The melodies, if not of the very first order, are smooth, simple, and pleasing, and, in no instance, uncharacteristic; while the arrangement of the parts evinces a respectable portion of science. Upon the whole, though this little work

will not allow us to be extravagantly encomiastic, we shall be justified in awarding it some praise, and in recommending it to the notice of the lovers of psalmody.

*"The Lord's Prayer;" set to Music by Henry Denman, organist of Portland Chapel. Suited to the capacities of children.* 1s.

In declaring itself "suited to the capacities of children," this little production brings its apology along with it—where little is aimed at, it were unreasonable to expect much. *To suit the capacities of children*, it is not necessary to consult the taste of adults. On Mr. Denman's choice of subject, we cannot compliment him, any more than on the address with which he has treated the unlyrical matter he has attempted to melodize; yet, considering the province of practice for which his composition is intended, and willing to encourage whatever tends to the inculcation of religion, and the promotion of pious delight, we are by no means disposed to withhold our approbation, nor to say that the present composition is neither useful nor commendable.

*"Darby Kelly;" sung by Mr. Webb, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket; written by T. Dibdin, esq.; composed by John Whitaker.* 1s. 6d.

This ballad, aiming at nothing great, cannot be supposed to challenge our highest commendation. It is, in fact, a strain of light humour, and claims a respectable rank among those laughable levities of the poet and musician which please for a day, and are thought of no more. Mr. Whitaker, with all the ability which we allow him, has not achieved much for his author; and yet we do not well see how he could have done better. A *bagatelle* will be a *bagatelle*.

*"La Gaieté;" a Divertimento, for the Piano-forte; composed and inscribed to the young Ladies at Felix House; by W. H. Steil.* 2s. 6d.

This divertimento is comprised in two movements; the first, an *Andante con expressione*, in common time of four crotchets; and the second, a *Brillante*, in treble time of three quavers. The introductory movement is elegant and florid, and leads to a waltz, (a waltz we call it,) the passages of which are fanciful and attractive. As we ought to apprise young practitioners, that this composition is above their reach, so it is but justice to Mr. Steil to say, that those who have attained a respectable style of execution, will derive both pleasure and profit from its practice.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 272.

*Three Venetian Waltzes for the Piano-forte. Composed by H. I. Panormo.* 1s. 6d.

These little pieces, as exercises for the juvenile finger, will be found generally acceptable. They are pleasing, and possess passages that cannot be duly practised without the reward of improvement. To have said less, would have been unjust; to say more, would be giving them greater consequence than even the author would wish.

*"Chi Dice D'Amore;" a favourite Air, as sung by Madame Catalani; arranged as a Duett for two Performers on one Piano-forte; by Mr. Corri.* 2s. 6d.

Mr. Corri has arranged this popular air with some ability. The parts are well arranged, and blend with effect. As an exercise for the instrument for which it is intended, we can recommend it to young practitioners; not hesitating to pronounce it a pleasing and improving piece.

*"Kathleen O'Regan," sung by Mr. Webb at the Provincial Theatres and Convivial Meetings; composed by John Whitaker.* 1s. 6d.

In this song, the words of which are written by Mr. Donne, the composer has displayed much of his easy, playful fancy. The air is flowing and connected, and bears a stamp of originality not common in the vocal trifles of the day. The words are not destitute of merit; though the less we say of their wit, humour, and poetry, the more Mr. Donne ought to be obliged to us.

*Introduzione and Andante; varied for the Harp; by Louis Molino.* 2s. 6d.

M. Molino, who is, we are informed, *Professeur à Paris*, has produced in the present piece, an agreeable and improving exercise for the instrument he professes to teach. The passages are, in some instances, recommended by their originality, as well as their brilliancy; and the *tout-ensemble* is of a character to favour Monsieur M.'s pretensions as a composer of harp music.

*"Catharine's Cottage," a Song; the Music composed by J. Whitaker.* 1s. 6d.

The nature and simplicity which characterize the style of these words, make us wish that the fair authoress, (Miss Edgeworth,) had given them greater extent. It is but justice to Mr. Whitaker, to say, that he has consulted the subject and sentiment of the poetry; and, in a flowing and mellifluous melody, illustrated its meaning, and augmented its interest.

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WE should do injustice to a valuable branch of art, and to a meritorious class of artists, if we forebore to call the attention of the public to the perfection which has, for some years past, distinguished our PAINTINGS ON GLASS. It is one of the grossest vulgar errors to conceive that any knowledge was possessed in the monkish ages on this subject, which is unknown to modern artists. In truth, the latter not only know every thing that was known to the former, but a great deal more; and the finest specimens of the dark ages can in no degree vie with the productions of Jervis and Egginton, or the living Pearson, Backler, and Muss. The monkish art was not a fine art in the legitimate sense of the words, but merely mechanical, and consisted in joining together, with seams of lead, pieces of glass of different colours, in the manner of Mosaic. The several pieces represented separate objects, or entire parts of objects; and the effect of each was produced by shadowing with black paint burnt on the glass. Not so, however, with our modern artists; they take a plain piece of crown glass and paint their subject, with peculiar preparations of their colours, just like a painter on canvass, and produce a complete picture on one piece of glass in

the natural colours of the object. This is a liberal art, possessed of all the powers of oil or water colours, and not a tessellated work, formed mechanically out of a thousand patches, in the manner of the monkish works that adorn our cathedrals and churches. Nothing would be more easy than to return to the practices of the monkish artists; but it would be like exchanging moveable types for blocks, or like coasting along the shore instead of sailing on the open sea and depending on our sextant and ephemeris. Let all who desire to be convinced of the truth of these observations, pay a visit to that veteran artist in this department, Mr. PEARSON, in Great Russell-street; to Mr. BACKLER, in Newman-street; or to the collections of various artists to be found at BROOKE's or COLLINS's in the Strand; and there they may see landscapes with all the delicate effect of Nature's own pictures in the camera obscura; historical subjects little inferior to the masters whence they are copied; and portraits in which the character and likeness is preserved in union with all the force and brilliancy peculiar to this branch of art. These exhibitions of the British school are honourable to the genius of our artists, and we regret that the patronage has not been commensurate, though some considerable works have

have been performed by Mr. Pearson for various cathedrals, and particularly a set of the cartoons for Sir Gregory Page Turner, for which he lately paid this ingenious artist a thousand guineas. Some specimens from France were recently sold by Robins for 4, 5, and 600 guineas each, by Messrs. D'HIL and GUERHARD, artists who have been liberally patronized by the EMPEROR NAPOLEON; and whose works in the Palaces of St. Cloud and Malmaison, were an honour to human genius, till they were lately destroyed by the Prussians. The emperor had a gallery expressly devoted to this art, from which we hope the world has not also been *delivered* by the *soi-disant* deliverers of Europe; and his patronage had raised it to as high a degree of perfection as it is perhaps capable of attaining. In the pieces sold by Mr. Robins, the exquisite figures in one were from the pencil of GUAY, and those in the others were by DE MARNE. Mr. Pearson, the British artist, vindicated the just claims of his country, in reply to the encomiums of Mr. Robins on the transcendent merits of the French productions; and we think British will never shrink from competition with French genius; but the successful exertion of all genius depends on effective patronage, and that, it must be admitted by his foes, was never withheld in France from merit in every line during the reign of Napoleon. It is to be wondered that our artists in furniture have not more generally availed themselves of the effect of painted glass to complete the *coup d'œil* of splendid apartments, or that family portraits have not been exhibited and preserved in this lively manner, as our artists transfer likenesses, to a single pane of glass, for 15 or 20 guineas. It is, however, a fortunate circumstance for this branch of art, and for that of statuary, that they are not denied the patronage of the church; but are allowed, in the venerable sanctuaries of religion, to assist in cherishing our best affections of piety and gratitude.

Mr. ARCHDEACON COXE has nearly ready for the press, in two quarto volumes, *Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough*, chiefly drawn from his Private Correspondence and Family Documents preserved at Blenheim, as well as from other authentic sources never before published; with portraits, maps, plans, genealogical tables, coats of arms, and fac-similes. There will be a large-paper edition as far as ordered.

The Life of James the Second, King

of England, collected out of *Memoirs* writ of his own Hand; also King James's Advice to his Son; and that Monarch's last Will, dated November 17, 1688; the whole to be edited, by order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the REV. J. S. CLARKE, librarian to his Royal Highness, is in the press.

A volume, entitled *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, (to be printed for subscribers only,) is in a considerable state of progress: it will contain an account of the most celebrated British and foreign public libraries, of eminent collections dispersed by public auction, of British private libraries now existing, with copious lists of curious and rare books contained in them; interspersed with bibliographical remarks, biographical anecdotes, &c. Portraits of eminent collectors, and other plates, will be added to the volume.

At the latter end of last month, advice was received from Dr. OLBERS, of Bremen, that a comet was then visible, ascending from its perihelion; and we find that it has been seen by many English astronomers in the early part of the present month. In our next, we hope to be able to give its elements.

Dr. ESTLIN is about to publish a Unitarian - Christian's Statement and Defence of his Principles, in reference chiefly to the Charges of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's; and a discourse delivered at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Society in North Wales, published at their request.

The REV. W. L. BOWLES has in the press, an Essay on the Original Sources of Error which have led to the Perversion of the sense of the Bible, from the Christian era to the present.

Baxteriana, consisting of a selection from the works of Baxter, by ARTHUR YOUNG, esq. is printing in a duodecimo volume.

An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its Dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India; comprising a View of the Afghaun Nation, and a History of the Doorraunee Monarchy, by the HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, is nearly ready for publication.

The great interest which has for some time past been excited by the erroneous and often-cruel treatment of insane persons, led, about two years since, to the formation of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen for the purpose of ameliorating their condition. The Dukes of Kent and Sussex took a leading part in this benevolent design, and Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Egremont, Sir Joseph

Joseph Banks, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Dent, and other distinguished persons, gave it their countenance or assistance. It will be remembered that they diligently investigated the pretensions of the Sion Vale establishment, and were the means of removing the false expectations it had created. They have since taken other measures to further the same benevolent design; and have finally given their public sanction to the establishment of Messrs. Tardy and Dr. Jordan, at Forty-hill, near Enfield; where we learn that cure is the object through means at once kind and medical, and where the patients enjoy every advantage of house room, with spacious grounds for exercise and recreation. The intended departure of the Duke of Kent from England will not, it is to be hoped, interfere with the success of many benevolent establishments, of which he is the very life and soul.

MR. JOHN BELLAMY proposes to publish, by subscription, the Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments; according to the authorised version; accompanied with a new translation, and the original Hebrew and Greek texts. To which he proposes to add, copious notes, illustrating the customs, manners, and usages of the ancient Jews; exemplifying the peculiar phraseology of the original languages, from the writings of the most learned Rabbies, the Talmuds, Gamara, the Greek Fathers, &c. and refuting the objections of the ancient and modern deists, which have been made for the last 1600 years, from Porphyry and Celsus down to Spinoza, Hobbs, Bolingbroke, Morgan, Tindal, Voltaire, Volney, &c. by a strict adherence to the literal sense of the original languages. In the Old Testament, the *Authorised Version*, the *Hebrew Text*, the *Septuagint*, and the *New Translation*, will be given in separate columns; and the *Hebrew* will be printed after the manner of the valuable copy of Hutter, in which the serviles are distinguished from the radical letters by an open face. The first great object of the author is, to give the English reader the true sense of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, that his faith in the truth of divine revelation may rest on the best foundation—that he may be able to refute the objections of atheists and deists; and, by comparing the whole record with itself, increase in knowledge, and enjoy more of that true happiness, which can be derived from no other source.

The new law for regulating apothecaries

cannot fail to be productive of salutary effects to the public. It is provided that henceforward, under penalty of 20l. for every offence, no person shall be allowed to practise as an apothecary in England or Wales, besides those already in practice, unless he have undergone an examination before the court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Company; nor as assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines, without a certificate from the court of examiners, or from five apothecaries of the county.

DR. YOUNG is printing a work, entitled, a Practical and Historical Treatise on Consumptive Diseases, exhibiting a concise account of the state of medical science in all ages.

There is preparing for publication, in one octavo volume, a Treatise on Theology, written by Mrs. LUCY HUTCHINSON, author of "the Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham Castle and Town, &c. &c." To which will be added, a letter written by Mrs. Hutchinson to her daughter, on the principles of the Christian religion; also the life of Mrs. Hutchinson, written by herself, a fragment.

A Medical Society of the University of Dublin was instituted last winter. It consists of medical practitioners and students; the former are divided into foreign honorary, corresponding, and resident-honorary members; the latter, into privileged and ordinary members. The objects of the society are two-fold: first, to collect original information on all branches of medical science, with a view to publication; secondly, to improve the junior members of the society, by writing dissertations on medical subjects and publicly defending them. At the conclusion of the session, a donation of twenty guineas was presented to the society, by the professor of anatomy in the university, for the purpose of rewarding the best essay that shall be sent to the society before the 1st of April, 1816, on the following question: "What differences exist between venous and arterial blood, with respect to chemical composition and vital properties?"

Dr. YEATS, late of Bedford, now of St. James's-square and Tunbridge Wells, has published an interesting pamphlet on the early Symptoms which lead to the Disease termed Water in the Brain; with observations on the necessity of a watchful attention to them, and on the fatal consequences of their neglect. His principal object in writing this Dissertation

tation on a disease that has proved so fatal to the hopes of so many families, was to call attention to those early symptoms which commonly occur in the digestive organs and the alimentary canal, previously to the very formidable, and generally fatal, affection of the brain, as it may then be easily arrested by medicine. According to Dr. Yeats, it is at this time, by a vigilant attention to the indications, that the only good is to be done; the want of success in the treatment having arisen hitherto from the disease being considered as originally one of the head. Our limits will not permit us to transcribe the minute and perspicuous detail which Dr. Yeats has furnished of the three progressive stages of *hydrocephalus*, nor the remedies which he recommends for its prevention and cure; but we shall render an acceptable service to many families by thus calling their attention to his work.

The private accounts from Paris indicate an intention on the part of the Confederates to re-scatter those masterpieces of art, whose assemblage in that city had proved so convenient to amateurs. They are, by our news-writers, called unjust plunder; but it ought to be remembered that they were, for the most part, the price of treaties of peace granted to states, which, in 1791, 2, and 3, had combined against France. It is wonderful that so few persons, in discussing these questions, enquire who were the original aggressors in those disastrous and lamented wars. The breaking up of the collections in the Napoleon Museum at Paris, would perhaps now be as much to be regretted as was the original cause of their removal to that city.

Shortly will be published, the Legend Confuted, or Truth Undisguised.

In a few days will be published, Messiah's Advent, or Remarks on the moral Tendency of the Doctrine of Christ's Manifestation in the Flesh; by SAMUEL CHASE, M.A.

The REV. S. LYON is printing a Hebrew and English Grammar and Lexicon, in four volumes.

The author of the "Battle of Nevil's Cross," a Metrical Romance, &c. has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a History of the House of Romanof, the present imperial Russian dynasty, from the earliest period to the time of Peter the Great.

The REV. JAMES GILCHRIST, author of "Reason the True Arbiter of Language," has a work in the press entitled

the Labyrinth Demolished, or the Pioneer of Rational Philology.

The Paris Spectator, or l'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Autin: containing observations upon Parisian Manners and Customs at the commencement of the Nineteenth Century, translated from the French by WILLIAM JERDAN, will certainly appear next month.

Mr. RICHARDSON will soon publish, in a quarto volume, Illustrations of English Philology, in a critical examination of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces, with Letters containing a comparative view of the mode of living, arts, commerce, literature, manners, &c. of Edinburgh, at different periods, by the late Mr. W. CREECH, will soon appear.

The REV. W. M. STIRLING is preparing a historical and statistical work of the Priory of Inchmahome, in Perthshire, to be illustrated by engravings.

A new edition will appear early in August, of the Picture of Paris; by LOUIS TRONCHET.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL has in the press, a second edition of his Traveller's complete Guide through Belgium, Holland, and Germany

In August will be published, the History of a Sailor, comprising the five first years of his voyages, with an historical sketch, reflections, and an appendix, containing a brief Guide to Health; drawn up and designed chiefly for seamen, but adapted to Sunday-schools and youth in general.

Mr. BROOK's Dissent from the Established Church justified by an Appeal to Facts having been some time out of print, a third edition, improved, will appear in a few days.

Dr. HALLIDAY, of Birmingham, is preparing for the press, Observations on a Tour through certain Provinces of Eastern Russia; and he will soon publish Translations of Professor Frank's Illustration of the Doctrine of Excitability, and of Professor Roeschlaub's Exposition of the Causes of Diseases.

An Officer of the Medical Staff, who served in the late Campaigns in Spain and Flanders, will soon publish a Poem on the Battles of Waterloo, Orthes, and Toulouse.

A new edition of Mr. Dunlop's History of Fiction, is shortly expected; also a new edition of Mrs. Inchbald's Farces.

Mr. MAPLESON, an eminent London surgeon, has lately published his method of performing that important operation, and which we repeat here, for the information

tion of our foreign and country readers. When about to perform the operation let there be provided a hand-bason with warm water, a piece of fine sponge, and a lighted candle. Place as many glasses in the bason as may be judged requisite to draw the quantity of blood intended to be taken away. If sixteen or twenty ounces are ordered, four glasses of a size adapted to the surface, will in most cases be required. Each glass is then separately to be held, for an instant, over the flame of the burning lamp, and immediately placed upon the skin of the patient. Upon the quickness with which this is done, depends the whole neatness and efficacy of the operation. If the glasses have been duly exhausted, the skin will be seen gradually to swell up within the cup, owing to the pressure of the air upon the parts in the vicinity, as well as the expansion of the fluids contained in the cellular membrane. The skin becomes also of a dark purple colour, owing to the influx of blood into the smaller vessels. If dry cupping be only intended, the glasses may be allowed to remain on the skin for a few moments, and replaced five or six times, varying their position a little, to prevent bruising the skin.—If the intention be to scarify and take away blood, the glass ought not to remain more than a minute, when it is to be removed by gently introducing the nail of the fore finger under the edge, and the scarificator instantly applied and discharged upon the skin, before the tumour has had time to subside. Upon the rapidity or slowness with which the application of the scarificator succeeds the removal of the glass, depends all the sufferings of the patient. If the skin has completely subsided before the stroke of the instrument, much unnecessary pain is inflicted.—The glasses are then to be removed and re-applied in succession. They should be a second time removed, if necessary, as soon as the blood is perceived to coagulate within them, or when they are so full as to be in danger of dropping off. For the sake of neatness, care should be taken to insert the nail under the upper part of the glass, and open them downwards, gently wiping the wounds at the same time with a warm sponge.

## UNITED STATES.

We have received, from Boston, some numbers of the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal*, by which it appears that agriculture is not less fashionable in NEW than in OLD England, and that it enjoys there equal advantages of science, premiums, and liberal experi-

ments. The premiums of the Massachusetts Society apply to wool, meat, irrigation, useful botany, wood, manure, and dairying, and are of amounts as solid as honorary. Among the correspondents of the Journal we remark the names of Josiah Quincy to a paper on Fences; Dudley Hardy to one on Wheat; John Winthrop on Fiorin-grass; M. P. Gray on Sugar from the Butternut-tree; Charles Whitlow on a species of *Urtica* as a substitute for Flax and Hemp; John Gorham, M.D. on Gypsum; Justin Ely on Carrot-tops, Hemp, and Rhubarb; Charles Hallet on Flax; Cyrus Morse on the same; E. Penley on Insects; Thos. Noyes on Bees; R. R. Livingston, esq. on the Feet of Sheep; A. Halliburton on Churning; John Prince on Merino Sheep; Thos. Hewes on Broadcast and Drill; J. Lowell on Wheat and Sea-Kale; B. Taft and J. Jenks on Wheat; R. Peters on the Decay of Peach-trees; Gorham Parsons on Wheat, Barley, &c. The extracts from English works are numerous, and among them we notice Young's Farmer's Kalendar, Bakewell on Wool, Kirwan on Manures, the Communications to the Board, &c. &c. The President of this Massachusetts Society is Aaron Dexter, M.D. and the Vice-Presidents are S. W. Pomeroy and T. L. Winthrop, esquires. In a future number we propose to take further notice of this work, and we shall be happy to exchange the Monthly Magazine for this or any other American journals that may be sent us, provided the channel of transmission is pointed out. For the information of American proprietors we think it proper to state, that, since the communications have been re-opened, few American literary journals have reached England, though the literature of a land of freedom has begun to excite expectations among the still numerous lovers of freedom on the eastern side of the Atlantic.\*—We observe by these journals, that Dr. Bigelow has published "*Florata Bostoniensis*", and re-published Dr. Smith's Introduction to Botany. Among other re-publications at Boston, we notice Bakewell on Wool, Forsyth on Fruit Trees, and Kirwan on Manures.

\* We see nothing in this Journal on the subject of the Myrtle-berry Wax, respecting which many of our readers are anxious to receive information, as a vegetable substitute for animal fat in candles. We hoped 'ere this to have seen it in the London Price Current as an article of commerce.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &amp;c.

ON reading M. Boyer's System of Surgery, says Dr. DESGENETTES, as well for my own instruction, as to give an account of it, I could not refrain from making some reflections on the chapter entitled "On the Gangrene produced by Freezing." An eye-witness of the disasters which attended the retreat from Moscow, I had an opportunity of observing, in an almost innumerable mass of men, the effects of the most rigorous cold. I pass over in silence that pernicious sleep which fixes the body on a frozen bed, and induces inevitable death. The doctrines of M. Boyer are entirely conformable to my own observations. To describe our sufferings would be to copy his whole chapter. Let us merely quote a few lines: "A sudden augmentation of very intense cold," says M. Boyer, "particularly when it is accompanied with wind, frequently occasions gangrenous affection and sudden death." We saw all this but too well verified, when, on the shores of the Beresina, a very violent north wind covered our faces with flakes of snow. The thermometer then stood at  $21^{\circ}$  below the freezing point; and it fell a few days afterwards to  $24^{\circ}$ , and even to  $27^{\circ}$ . In another place, M. Boyer says: "It has been thought that the cold extinguished the vital action, merely by coagulating the animal fluids; but the phenomena which accompany freezing, announce that the cold acts on the solids also, and particularly on the vessels and nerves. It acts on the former by diminishing and even extinguishing their organic action; on the latter by blunting their sensibility, and thus preventing the exercise of their functions." We may go farther and indicate a mode of action of cold, little known, a very intense effect on the brain and nerves, even when congelation has not attacked any part of the body at a distance from the centre of circulation. We have seen men, marching with every appearance of muscular energy, and the most decided and soldier-like pace, and heard them suddenly complain that a thick veil was covering their eyes. These organs, at first for an instant haggard, soon became immovable: all the muscular apparatus of the neck, and more particularly the sternocleido-mastoides muscles, became rigid, and gradually fixed the head on the right or left shoulder. The rigidity next extended to the trunk; the lower extremities then tottered, and the unhappy victim fell upon the ground, exhbiting, to complete the frightful picture, all the symptoms of catalepsy or epilepsy.

In his Lecture for 1815, MR. ABERNETHY says, that it is evident to him, as it was to Mr. Hunter, that the stomach has a direct sympathy with the most distant parts of the body; and that the heart sympathizes with the stomach; but, in what manner such sympathies are produced, or how the morbid and irregular sympathies which occur in diseases are occasioned, he presumes not to explain.—Disorder, he says, which is the effect of faulty actions of nerves, induces disease, which is the consequence of faulty actions of vessels.

SIR EVERARD HOME has published some interesting observations on the influence of the nerves upon the action of the arteries.—That the pulsations of the arteries correspond in their frequency with the contractions of the left ventricle of the heart, is, says he, universally admitted; and those pulsations continuing in the arteries after the limb to which they belong is rendered paralytic, has led to the belief, that all arterial action is independent of nervous influence; but he proves, that the nerves which accompany the arteries regulate their actions, and it is through their agency that the blood is distributed in different proportions to the different parts of the body.—He ascertained by experiment that the increase and the diminution of the action of an artery does not depend upon irritability but nervous influence; and this influence of the nerves upon the arteries throws, he says, considerable light upon some of the most important actions in the animal economy. By its means the same arteries, at different times, allow very different proportions of blood to pass through them, and those employed in furnishing blood for the secretions have the supplies regulated, which explains the use of the system of nerves with which the blood vessels of the viscera are so abundantly furnished. On this dominion of the nerves over the actions of arteries depends the growth of the body, the regeneration of parts in those animals in which it occurs, as lizards and others, and the formation of tumours of all the different kinds. The circulation of the blood is therefore no longer to be considered as wholly dependent upon the heart and the elasticity of the arteries; for, although by these alone it can be kept up, the action of the nerves is necessary to regulate the distribution of the blood to the different parts of the body, according as supplies are wanted to carry on the necessary operations of the animal economy.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON;  
From June 24 to July 24, 1815.

SCARLATINA, variola, mild typhus, and acute rheumatism, may be said to be the most prevailing of acute diseases.

Small-pox proved fatal in a child much debilitated by a long-continued attack of

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K pertussis.

*pertussis.* The fatal malady was not suspected by the parents till eruption had actually appeared. If any thing can disarm it of its malignity, (and this is frequently practicable,) it must be done in the first or febrile stage. There is no case in which strong purging, or a strict antiphlogistic regimen, are more indispensably necessary. In the inoculation of this complaint, it was a great secret with those who introduced the improved method, to keep the patient in a continual diarrhoea till the eighth or ninth day from the insertion of the matter; and I can confidently affirm, that, by attention to this practice, a disease may be produced, in nine cases out of ten, nearly as mild as cow-pox itself. This remark is made, not in recommendation of the practice of inoculating small-pox, but to shew the necessity of purging in the febrile stages of the natural attack.

In one patient to whom I was called on the third day, (that preceding the eruption,) the fever was very great, and the head-ach was so intense that a blister had been applied by the parents to relieve it. I ordered it to be removed, and substituted a cold lotion of vinegar and water to the part; blood was taken from the arm, and the bowels were directed to be briskly purged with Epsom salts. The effects of the bleeding and lotion were almost immediately felt, and the disease went through its course without any untoward symptom, contrary to our previous expectation.

Among the cases of acute rheumatism I reckon an unusual number of rheumatic affections of the face, which I have seen this season. The teeth, especially if they be carious, are too commonly considered to be the offenders, and the error frequently remains undiscovered until one or more have been extracted, to the irreparable loss of the sufferer. Bleeding and purging are very serviceable in these cases. Where the stomach is disordered, the patient flatulent, and troubled with heartburn, the potash or the volatile alkali may be usefully combined with the other medicines. In two of my female patients, of delicate constitution, the loss of blood from the arm appeared inadmissible, from the weakness of the pulse; but, in these, leeches applied to the gums were equally successful.

In many of the acute cases of rheumatism, (including the affections of the face,) after bleeding, oil of turpentine, in the dose of half a dram every three hours, has proved of considerable efficacy. However strange it may appear, let it be observed, that my recommendation of it here is confined to the acute cases only; such as those accompanied with inflammatory swellings of the joints, generally shifting from one to the other.

It is a new fact in medicine, that a remedy supposed to be possessed of high stimulating properties should be admissible in inflammatory complaints. But some cases of puerperal inflammation, in which it has been administered with success, warrant a hope that its application to diseases of this class may be more extensive than has been hitherto suspected.

The young woman reported to have been cured of jaundice by repeated bleedings, but who, notwithstanding, continued to be affected by a train of symptoms evidently proceeding from diseased liver, has fallen the victim to her disease in one of the London hospitals, after an ineffectual trial of every means that could be devised. On dissection, the liver was found condensed into a firm schirrous mass.

Several instances of bowel complaint, in some with vomiting, in others with a kind of slow fever, have occurred. Many of my patients labouring under other complaints, have been attacked with diarrhoea, and have erroneously ascribed the symptoms to the medicines they were taking at the time: a dose of rhubarb, succeeded by the compound powder of chalk, with opium, has generally removed it in three days.

11, North Crescent,  
Bedford-square.

JOHN WANT,  
Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

<b>B</b> Y the statement of Mr. Chapman, an engineer of Newcastle, it appears that the following is the annual consumption of Pit Coal, exclusive of waste:
In the iron and other manufactories in the coal counties, about <b>Tons 4,000,000</b>
Coals paying coast duty, about <b>3,600,000 Ch. Winchester, or 5,040,000</b>
Coals consumed for culinary and other purposes, in the counties not paying duty, about ..... <b>4,000,000</b>
<b>Total 13,040,000</b>
<b>Number</b>

Number and Tonnage of Vessels built and registered in 1795, 1800, 1810, and 1814.

	1795.		1800.		1810.		1814.	
	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
London .....	23	4,067	63	15,277	31	5,901	15	845
Liverpool ....	10	1,240	21	3,213	7	1,872	23	3,896
Tyne .....	29	7,358	47	11,100	22	6,276	37	8,481
Sunderland ..	35	6,550	61	12,662	44	8,254	71	14,330
Hull .....	33	3,765	73	10,286	49	7,010	49	7,926
Whitehaven ..	14	2,457	21	4,220	13	3,401	29	4,711
Whitby .....	21	6,043	28	6,236	8	2,292	11	3,813
All other Ports	281	22,005	407	40,432	295	57,646	283	24,290
<b>Total..</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>53,485</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>103,426</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>62,652</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>68,292</b>

Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to his Majesty's dominions in 1813 and 1814.—In 1813, 23,640 ships, 2,514,484 tons.—In 1814, 24,418 ships, 2,616,965 tons.

The Vessels employed in the trade with the East Indies and China, in 1814, was—Inwards, 97 ships, of 71,028 tons; and outwards, 52 ships, of 39,141 tons.

## Prices of Merchandise, July 21, 1815.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Cocoa, West India . . . .	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary . . . .	3	11	0	—	3	13	0	ditto.
—, —, fine . . . .	5	1	0	—	5	12	0	ditto.
—, Mocha . . . .	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common . . . .	0	1	7	—	0	1	8	per lb.
—, Demerara . . . .	0	1	10	—	0	2	0	ditto.
Currants . . . .	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey . . . .	3	18	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . . . .	90	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine . . . .	55	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets . . . .	6	0	0	—	10	10	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags . . . .	5	5	0	—	9	5	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars . . . .	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs . . . .	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad . . . .	20	0	0	—	22	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli . . . .	73	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh . . . .	2	9	0	—	2	10	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine . . . .	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new . . . .	6	6	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new . . . .	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
—, East India . . . .	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China . . . .	1	6	0	—	1	9	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein . . . .	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . . . .	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	ditto.
—, Cloves . . . .	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs . . . .	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
—, Pepper, black . . . .	0	1	0	—	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
—, —, white . . . .	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac . . . .	0	5	3	—	0	5	6	per gallon.
—, Geneva Hollands . . . .	0	3	6	—	0	3	8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica . . . .	0	4	0	—	0	6	0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown . . . .	4	4	0	—	4	7	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine . . . .	5	0	0	—	5	3	0	ditto.
—, East India . . . .	2	8	0	—	3	15	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine . . . .	6	18	0	—	7	2	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted . . . .	3	9	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow . . . .	3	9	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . . . .	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2	7	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine . . . .	0	6	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old . . . .	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old . . . .	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry . . . .	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1 g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  g.—Hambro', 15s.—Madeira, 3l. ret. 1l.—Jamaica, & ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 4l. ret. 2l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, July 21.—Amsterdam, 34 2B 2U.—Hamburg, 32 2½U.—Paris, 21 30B.—Leith, 54.—Lisbon, 67 1.—Dublin, 10 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; West India Dock, 142L per share.—Grand Junction CANAL 196L.—East London WATERWORKS, 62L.—ALBION INSURANCE OFFICE 42L.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 7L. premium.

Gold in bars 4L 11s. per oz.—New doubloons 4L 6s.—Silver in bars 6s. 6½d.

The 3 per cent. reduced on the 26th were 56 1/2, 4 per cent. 72 1/2; and omnium 8 1/2 premium.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of June, and the 20th of July, 1815, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 91.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ADDERTON A. Lower Shadwell, ship chandler.	Law W. Cotham Chambers, merchant.
Alnworth W. Manchester, tanner.	(Lamb Mariden J. Liverpool, broker.)
Atkinson B. Buxton, millwright.	(Davies, Lombardy Mitchell J. Wacoat's Mill, Cumberland, miller.)
Atkins W. & W. & S. Atkins, Chipping-Norton, bankers.	(Shrewsbury Mall D. Portsea, brewer.)
Blackburn J. Duke Street, Aldgate, mercer.	(Weddell, Gosport Wilks
Bath and co. Witney, Oxfordshire, bankers.	(Leake and Wetton)
Bell R. Berwick upon Tweed, woollen draper.	(Bell and Brodrick)
Bingham W. Bristol, victualler.	(Martin)
Bailey J. Birmingham, gardener.	(Hurd, London)
Baker J. Northampton, woollapier.	(Alexander, London)
Bell T. Liverpool, taylor.	(Williamson)
Brown W. Wigton, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer.	(Barrow, Manchester)
Blundell Eliz. and T. Jones, Nicholas Lane, merchants.	(Partridge and co.)
Blakely E. New Bond Street, milliner.	(Krene)
Crump T. Bishop Burton, York, timber merchant.	(Hicks, London)
Cox J. jun. Exeter, grocer.	(Brown, London)
Clepton T. Alfton's place, Gofwell Street road, carpenter.	(Wilde)
Carter W. jun. Mafferton, York, butcher.	(Exley, London)
Cull J. Newport, Isle of Wight, brewer.	(Collins)
Cooke T. Ludlow, grocer.	(Russell and Jones)
Dangerfield J. Whitechapel market, hay-seller.	(Coats)
Dunn J. Liverpool, draper.	(Rawlinson)
Evans E. Hoxton-Town, Shoreditch, cow-keeper.	(Law- rence)
Ewbank H. Aldermanbury, warehouseman.	(Cable)
Fisher J. Huddersfield, York, grocer.	(Allison)
Farrant J. B. Heywood, Devon, miller.	(Pearse, London)
Fayson H. Bristol, grocer.	(Alnbury)
Greenwood J. Kingdon upon Hull, merchant.	(Martin)
Grieve D. Edinburgh, and J. Grieve, Manchester, fustian makers.	(Hurd, London)
Goodwin J. Park, Montgomery, flannel merchant.	(Pearse, London)
Hannam T. Tottenham court road, grocer.	(Tilson and Preston)
Hopkins R. Bath, grocer.	(Crutwell)
Homes P. Stourport, Worcester, grocer.	(Haden)
Hafford J. Leicester, grocer.	(Cooke)
Heath S. Birmingham, boot and shoe maker.	(Mole)
Hook T. Great Yarmouth, miller.	(King, Swaffham)
Heale T. Stubbington, Southampton.	(Druce, London)
Jones W. Llandaff, Carmarthen, shopkeeper.	(Llew, Bristol)
Jackson W. Southam, Gloucester, farmer.	(Gardner)
Jacques G. Bringhley, Cambridge, miller.	(Ayston, London)
Knowles M. Marple, Chester, tanner.	(Morris, London)
Lightoller T. Halliwell, Lancaster, calico dealer.	(Board- man, Bolton)
Levy J. Bolton, jeweller.	(Bowles)
Laws W. Ellingham, Norfolk, horsetealer.	(Clarke and co. London)
Abby R. Poultry	DIVIDENDS.
Ash J. Plumtree Street, Bloomsbury	Campbell B. Ratcliffe Highway
Andrews R. Campden, Gloucester	Crace A. Long Acre
Allen B. Trent Lock, Derby	Cowing J. and Catesby S. Bedford
Abel M. Bungay, Suffolk	Court
Abermuthy J. and B. College Hill	Dakin J. Manchester
Aubrey W. Ropner Street	Dalton S. Coventry
Brown R. Ashton, Warwick	Dawson R. Windsor
Billing and co. Paddington	Dudson R. Liverpool
Bird J. St. Martin's Lane	Dane W. Chatham
Birkby W. Kingdon upon Hull	Evans R. Shrewsbury
Brown W. Terning, Essex	Farrady W. Birmingham
Biswell R. Norwich	Farrar J. Birmingham
Bullock J. Bristol	Farnell M. Ashby de la Zouch
Bentley W. Mile End Road	Fletcher Sir W. A. London
Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee House	Fetherstone P. and J. Hodgson, jun.
Coote G. and Kilner J. Nicholas Lane	Christchurch
Crane S. and H. S. Stratford	Flinney R. Ashby de la Zouch
Church J. B. Liverpool	Geddes A. and G. Evans, Upper East
Cheetham J. Talbot's, Lancaster	Smithfield
Cutts R. Manchester	Gomperz A. Great Winchester Street
Gordon and co. Tower Street	Gulley J. London
Grant A. Broad street place	Harrison J. St. John Street
Horton D. Birmingham	Hill and co. Union Row, Tower Hill
Hale J. St. Ivington	Hanson J. John Street Clerkenwell
Harris W. Streatham	Holkins J. West Cowes, Southampton
Humble M. Wapping	Harrison J. St. John Street
Heakin W. Holborn Hill	Hudson W. Croydon
Hellyer J. Portsea	Jacobs J. Walcot, Somerset
Haywood G. Heyesley	Jones J. Halinge
Hill and co. Union Row, Tower Hill	Jones C. Worpleson, Salop
Hanson J. John Street Clerkenwell	Keelys R. Frant, Sussex
Holkins J. West Cowes, Southampton	Leeds C. Canterbury
Harrison J. St. John Street	Levy S. A. Bucklersbury
Hudson W. Croydon	Laycock T. Minories
Jacobs J. Walcot, Somerset	Lumley
Jones J. Halinge	
Jones C. Worpleson, Salop	
Keelys R. Frant, Sussex	
Leeds C. Canterbury	
Levy S. A. Bucklersbury	
Laycock T. Minories	

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Ash J. Plumtree Street, Bloomsbury  
Andrews R. Campden, Gloucester  
Allen B. Trent Lock, Derby  
Abel M. Bungay, Suffolk  
Abermuthy J. and B. College Hill  
Aubrey W. Ropner Street  
Brown R. Ashton, Warwick  
Billing and co. Paddington  
Bird J. St. Martin's Lane  
Birkby W. Kingdon upon Hull  
Brown W. Terning, Essex  
Biswell R. Norwich  
Bullock J. Bristol  
Bentley W. Mile End Road  
Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee House  
Coote G. and Kilner J. Nicholas Lane  
Crane S. and H. S. Stratford  
Church J. B. Liverpool  
Cheetham J. Talbot's, Lancaster  
Cutts R. Manchester

Campbell B. Ratcliffe Highway  
Crace A. Long Acre  
Cowing J. and Catesby S. Bedford  
Court  
Dakin J. Manchester  
Dalton S. Coventry  
Dawson R. Windsor  
Dudson R. Liverpool  
Dane W. Chatham  
Evans R. Shrewsbury  
Farrady W. Birmingham  
Farrar J. Birmingham  
Farnell M. Ashby de la Zouch  
Fletcher Sir W. A. London  
Fetherstone P. and J. Hodgson, jun.  
Christchurch  
Flinney R. Ashby de la Zouch  
Geddes A. and G. Evans, Upper East  
Smithfield  
Gomperz A. Great Winchester Street  
Gulley J. London

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Hudson W. Croydon  
Jacobs J. Walcot, Somerset  
Jones J. Halinge  
Jones C. Worpleson, Salop  
Keelys R. Frant, Sussex  
Leeds C. Canterbury  
Levy S. A. Bucklersbury  
Laycock T. Minories

## Meteorological Report.

Lumley P. Gutter Lane  
Luton J. Chiswell Street  
Merryman J. Wendlebury, Safford  
Monton J. Foulham, Norfolk  
Mayne R. German Street  
Maitland T. H. Tokenhouse Yard  
Moye R. Sion's Street  
Mackenzie A. K. and A. Abbot, Aus.  
in Paris  
Nesbit and co. Aldermanbury,  
Orme W. Southwark  
Oak T. Ryde, Isle of Wight  
Purkis W. Portsmouth  
Pugh T. Brick Lane  
Piper W. Bristol  
Pater H. Bristol  
Pepper J. W. Deal  
Pearson J. Warwick Street, Spring  
Gardens  
Pugh W. Berwick Street, Soho  
Pillow C. Canterbury  
Paul J. Chester

Powell J. Southampton Buildings, Holborn  
Pearce J. Bungay, Suffolk  
Plant W. Crown Street, Euston Square  
Borrell S. Milk Street  
Rickman T. Deal  
Reilly J. Hart Street, Crutched Friars  
Russell T. Beverley  
Russell J. Fary Barr, Stafford  
Sullivan P. Finsbury Place  
Smith W. Hart Street  
Shuttleworth J. Cop Hall Court  
Smedley W. Burton upon Trent  
Simpson N. Ely, Cambridge  
Smith S. Deptford  
Serrall W. Great Tower Hill  
Sharp J. North Shields  
Spencer W. Wolverhampton  
Stackhouse W. Blackburn  
Satterthwaite T. Manchester  
Scott and co. Leeds  
Shillito J. Great Tower Street  
Tanner R. Birmingham  
Trey H. Bishopsgate Street  
Tipping G. W. Warmwood Street  
Triflum J. Essex Street  
Truelian T. Bury Street, St. Mary Axe  
Turner J. Rochford, Essex  
Vickers R. Liverpool  
Wilkinson A. and G. Cade, Wallbrook  
Whittle R. and T. Lutwyche, Liverpool  
Woodward R. Liverpool  
Welby C. E. Leicestershire, A.W. Bellairs, Stamford, and G. Bellairs Leicestershire, Bankers  
Wheelwright C. A. Cullum Street  
White J. Windsor Terrace, City Road  
Walkden J. Market Harborough  
Walters J. St. Edmund  
Whiteman G. Kensington  
Young S. North Audley Street.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE crops of corn, pulse, and grass, are universally large, and promise to be abundantly productive, with those exceptions and drawbacks which a climate like ours almost invariably presents. The blight, which commenced early in April, and nearly destroyed the blossoms of the orchard fruits, has since prevailed periodically, (more or less,) although not in that rigorous degree which is sometimes experienced. The consequence will be, a considerable portion of mildewed and smutted corn. Much wheat which had been marked to pass the season of inflorescence, or blooming, in the most healthy and luxuriant state, has been since, in patches, injured by the mildew and putrefaction of the kernel, commonly termed smut. Many of the largest and finest ears are observed to be smutted. The case is similar, but not in so great a degree, with the oats and barley. Much corn is laid flat, never to rise, but as lifted up to the sickle. The heavy shower of rain and hail on the 19th, did great damage in this way, particularly in thick-sown wheats, the slender stems of which, drawn up to a great height, are extremely liable to be broken. The harvest will be early, and corn may be already cut in the most southerly and forward districts.

Turnip sowing, as must ever be the case in blighted seasons, has been extremely uncertain and difficult. Many crops have been three times sown, the latter successful; but few have yet come to the hoe. There may still be a sufficient crop of late-sown turnips, as was the case last year. The hops have, in course, suffered much from the mildew, and are in some parts covered with vermin. Owing to alternations of weather, the artificial grasses have not proved so abundant as were expected; but, on the whole, the grass and hay crop has been immensely great; notwithstanding, some hay has been damaged by wet, and much by being carted too precipitately during fine weather. Root crops are abundant. Long wool continues still much in request, and higher prices have been given than for many years past. British fine wool seems always in a depressed state. The cattle markets have been generally declining in price, although accounts are variable; some markets and fairs having had a brisk and satisfactory trade. The corn trade has revived of late, for fine samples.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s.—Mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s.—Veal 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. 6d. to 6s.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Bacon 6s.—Irish ditto 4s. 8d.—Fat —.—Skins —.—Oil-cake 13l. 13s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 4s. to 8s.—Barley 26s. to 34s.—Oats 19s. to 33s.—The quarter loaf 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 8s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 4l. 10s. to 2l. 2s.

Coals in the pool 2l. 3s. to 2l. 11s.—Oak bark 8l. 10s. to 11l.

Middlesex, July 24.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

## Barometer.

Highest 29.88. July 1 & 2,  
Lowest 29.30. July 19,

Wind N.E.  
Wind W.

## Thermometer.

Highest 78°.  
Lowest 52°.

Wind S.E.  
Wind S.E.

Greatest variation in 2-tenths of an inch.

There has been no material variation in the barometer during the month.

Greatest variation in 10°.  
24 hours,

On the 18th instant, the mercury was at one part of the day at 73°, but at the hottest part of the 19th it was only 63°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in depth.

From

From the 23d of June till the 19th of the present month, we had scarcely any thing that could be called a shower, but on the last named day the rain was extremely violent, and lasted several hours. The number of brilliant days may be reckoned twenty out of the thirty; the others, independently of a few very trifling showers, scarcely to be called rain, may be reckoned, with the exception of two or three, fair. On twenty-two days the wind has blown from the easterly points of the horizon. There has been no hot weather: on one day only the thermometer stood at 78°; and on two others, viz. the 16th and 17th, it was at 76°. There have been no storms and no thunder. The grass and the gardens have, in eight-and-forty hours, completely recovered their verdure.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

**O**F what use can be the language of Truth during the ebullitions of passion and the shouts of victory? The answer which follows this question might lead us to give place to the official documents of the month, without commentary—but silence at such a moment would be a dereliction of duty, unworthy of the pretensions of a just cause, and disrespectful to our readers. At the same time it ought to be felt, that there are good and sincere men of all political parties—that men equally estimable draw, from the same premises, inferences directly opposite in their tendency—and consequently, it behoves us, in discussing topics which create the liveliest sensibility, to be cautious, while we are asserting our own opinions, to do it in such manner as not to create the re-action of prejudices.

Great interests continue to agitate the civilized world. The most important principles, and the most anxious discussions have on a sudden been brought to issue by the argument of the sword. All the passions, affections, and prejudices, which have been engendered during an eventful period of twenty-six years, are at once brought into collision. The moral world is in consequence a troubled ocean—and it is almost useless to put to sea in the frail bark of human reason.—Principles are, however, a never-failing polar star. They are immutable and eternal, and can never mislead us. Let us then appeal to them on this occasion, and enquire, whether a despotic government is to be preferred to a free one? Whether a people are made for the government, or a government for the people? Whether the people are to restrain the powers of their government, or the government to restrain its own powers? Whether the people ought to seek no more liberty than may be voluntarily conceded by their government? Whether governments are warranted in calling in foreigners to overawe and controul their

people, pending discussions of their mutual rights? Whether foreigners are justified in interfering; and whether any assumed right of foreign interference would not be the death-blow of all liberty, of all national independence, and of all exertions of patriotism?

If the reader dispassionately answer these questions, he will find they are a test by which he can decide on the character of the events of the last twenty-six years, and particularly on those of the last month.

But we are aware, that, in all discussions, the disputants seek to divert each other's attention from the main point; and, in this case, an appeal to principles is always avoided; and men, with the collateral prejudices which their frailties excite, have been craftily identified with principles, for the sake of gaining a triumph, through the instrumentality of prejudices. If, in the year 1790, we contended that foreigners had no right to interfere in the affairs of France, we were not upbraided with an attachment to our principles which could not be questioned, but we were called the partisans of “the profligate Mirabeau”—if we did the same in 1792 we were then said to be the advocates of “King Petion”—if in 1793 we were stigmatized as disciples of “the bloody Marat”—if in 1794 we were held up as supporters of “the monster Robespierre”—if in 1795 we were said to be admirers of the “Upstart Directory”—if in 1800 the devotees of the “usurper Bonaparte”—and if in 1804 and 1815 the friends of the “tyrant Napoleon?” Such has been the sophistry—such the masked battery played off, during twenty-five years, against the advocates of those eternal principles of the law of nations, that *all people have a right to choose and regulate their own government; and that foreigners have no right to interfere in questions between governments and their people.*

It suited the purpose of the enemies of liberty, to seek to puzzle in this man-

ner the question between them and its friends; but we are persuaded, that we shall not misinterpret the uniform doctrines of the friends of liberty and peace, when we state, that *they have never identified their cause with the fortunes or character of any individual, except so far as that individual might successfully assert the common right of nations to liberty and independence; and that it has been indifferent to them, during the whole of this frightful and disgraceful contest, whether a Napoleon or a Louis were at the head of the government of France, provided the rights, wishes, and liberties of the French people, were properly respected and secured.*

But the Confederates declare, that they also are FRIENDS to LIBERTY. Be it so—and if they prove their assertions in the establishment of a *real* representative government in France, on the plan of the constitution of England, *without its rotten boroughs*, then we shall for once be tempted to admit, that *the means may be sanctified by the end.* Our hearts may bleed at the recollection of the *hetaombs* of victims which have fallen for want of due explanations being made twenty-five years ago—but we will not ungraciously disturb the unanimity in which we shall most cordially join, by asking, *why then all these wars?* In 1789 the French people sought to establish a code of liberty, which all men agreed was wise, moderate, and practicable, with the unfortunate Louis XVI. at their head. But, this code was overturned by foreign invasions, intrigues, and bribery,—millions of men have since been slain in a series of wars, in which France “has been more sinned against than sinning,”—and now we are called upon to rejoice, because, after such afflicting sacrifices, we have returned to the point at which we set out! We say again, BE IT SO;—but, in rejoicing even at the accomplishment of this happy result, will it be possible to avoid feeling sentiments of profound regret for the frailties of human nature, which can only be taught wisdom by so terrible an experience?

On the subject of recent events, it is difficult to speak, amidst the jarring of contemporary passions and the frauds of a corrupted press—but the following is the result of our intelligence. It appears, that a priest-ridden family had disgusted the active population of France, and that a revolution was pending, when the bad faith of the chief parties, in regard to the treaty of Fon-

tainbleau, and the publicly-avowed intention to remove Napoleon from Elba to some remote spot, combined to excite and to justify his appeal to the French people. In France, however, a powerful liberty-party as much dreaded the unrestricted sway of an Emperor as the bigotry of a Bourbon; and, though these united with the former to remove the latter, it was on terms marked in every feature by jealousy. This was augmented by agents of the Bourbons, who remained at Paris on purpose to sow distrust, give information, and counteract measures of defence. Nothing but the power of a dictator could rescue France from the hostilities of the external confederacy; yet this was refused, and, instead of raising the whole population as in 1793, the legislature was engaged in paltry intrigues on petty topics. The French army, therefore, did not number 200,000 men, to defend 1000 miles of frontier; and the main army was less than 110,000, though it was required to besiege the confederates in Flanders, who were from 200 to 250,000 strong, and who presented in the point of attack nearly 200,000 of the best equipped troops in the world. The attack, however, was made—nothing could resist its onset—the allies fell back to strengthened positions—and called in their reserves. Those positions were again assailed, at Waterloo by Napoleon, and at Wavres, on his right, by Grouchy—the latter, however, allowed the Prussians to out-flank him, pass his rear, and attack Napoleon in the crisis of victory. The French army were in consequence panic-struck, routed, and dispersed. Napoleon fled to Paris—dictatorial powers and great military exertions were necessary—but ill-timed jealousy or intrigue led the House of Representatives to demand his Abdication. To this spirit, for the sake of unanimity, he yielded—but, without such a leader, the affairs of France instantly fell into irretrievable confusion; and the allies marched over the country without resistance, and seated Louis on a vacant, but uneasy, throne. From a chaotic state, which has resulted from the interference of foreigners, Napoleon has escaped, and, as he says, like Themistocles, thrown himself on the liberality of his most constant enemy. Such are the features of this great drama at the end of the present ACT;—how the others will proceed and terminate, can scarcely be known, till after the scene has closed on this generation!

## FRANCE.

In our last we mentioned the abdication of Napoleon in favour of his son, who was proclaimed by the title of NAPOLEON the SECOND.

## NAPOLEON TO THE BRAVE SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY BEFORE PARIS.

*Malmison, June 25, 1815.*

Soldiers! While obeying the necessity which removes me from the brave French army, I carry with me the happy certainty that it will justify, by the imminent services which the country expects from it, the praise which our enemies themselves have not been able to refute it. Soldiers, I shall follow your steps though absent: I know all the corps, and not one of them will obtain a single advantage over the enemy, but I shall give it credit for the courage it shall have displayed. Both you and me have been calumniated. Men very unfit to appreciate our labours have seen, in the marks of attachment which you have given me, a zeal of which they supposed I was the sole object. Let your future successes tell them, that it was the country alone which you served in obeying me, and that if I have any share in your affection I owe it to my ardent love for France, our common mother. Soldiers!—Some efforts more and the coalition is dissolved; Napoleon will recognise you by the blows which you are going to strike. Save the honour, the independence, of the French—be to the last the same men that I have known in you for these last twenty years, and you will be invincible.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

On the same day, he applied to the Provisional Government for two frigates, which were immediately granted. Passports for his voyage to the United States were asked of the Duke of Wellington, and the result of that request will be seen in the following letter:

“ To COUNT BIGNON,—I have had the honour to receive your Excellency’s letter of the 25th. I have already written to the commissioners named to treat with the allied powers for peace, upon the proposition for a suspension of hostilities; a reply which your Excellency has seen, and to which I have nothing to add. As to what regards a passport and protection for Napoleon Bonaparte to go to the United States of America, I must inform your Excellency, that I have no authority from my government to give any sort of answer whatever to that demand.

“ WELLINGTON.”

A letter from Capt. Maitland of the Bellerophon, dated July the 14th, states, that off Rochfort he received overtures from Napoleon, who proposed to embark in his vessel “ for the purpose of crowning himself on the generosity of

the Prince Regent,” and that he undertook to convey him and his suite to England. The Bellerophon accordingly anchored in Torbay, on Monday, the 24th, with the ex-emperor and his suite. The French Papers state, that Napoleon, on this occasion, addressed the following letter to the Regent:—

“ Exposed to the factions which divide France, and to the enmity of the great powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career, and I come, like THEMISTOCLES, to assure myself of the hospitality of the British people. I claim from your Royal Highness the protection of the laws of England, and throw myself upon the most powerful, and the most constant, yet most generous, of my enemies.”

Never did a finer opportunity present itself than is thus afforded to the HOUSE OF GUELPH to exalt itself above ignoble passions. How it will act is not known at the time this article is put to press. It cannot be forgotten how a Prince of Wales once glorified himself by waiting upon his royal prisoners at a feast; and it may be presumed that a GUELPH will not prove himself unequal in the noble virtues to a PLANTAGENET. It must be admitted, that Napoleon’s allusion to THEMISTOCLES is happy. The analogy is complete, both as to the war and the relations of the parties. That English hospitality will at least equal Persian, and that the SON of George the Third will rival ARTAXERXES, we entertain little doubt.\*

In the mean time the allied armies pushed

\* It having been so managed that the feelings of “the great and small vulgar,” have been diverted from the real objects of the war to the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, it is now inferred, as a corollary, that he ought to expiate with his life or liberty, for all the blood which has been shed in wars that were commenced while he continued a student at the military school. It is true, that he was guilty of treason against the Directory in 1799, and to that body he might be amenable for his usurpation. But, in regard to foreign nations, he used his power as a peace-maker, and within two years restored France to a state of peace with all Europe; and by all Europe his government was acknowledged as legitimate and as competent to maintain the relations of peace and amity. Since then, various nations have made war upon him, but he has also been intermediately in alliance with most of them, and his power has been so engrailed on the European system, that many potentates hold their present titles by virtue of his will. But he resumed the throne of France after abdicating!—Two questions appertain, however,

pushed for Paris, without encountering any military opposition, leaving the fortresses and towns on their right or left. The Allies stood pledged merely to procure the removal of Napoleon; but the DUKE of WELLINGTON, on entering France, issued the following Order of the Day:

June 20, 1815.

As the army is about to enter the French territory, the troops of the nations which are at present under the command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, are desired to recollect that their respective sovereigns are the allies of his Majesty the King of France, and that France therefore ought to be treated as a friendly country. It is then required that nothing should be taken either by the officers or soldiers for which payment be not made; the commissaries of the army will provide for the wants of the troops, in the usual manner; and it is not permitted, either to officers or soldiers, to extort contributions.

Cambray, having been taken by the Allies by assault, was entered by Louis the 18th and the emigrants from Ghent.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Government Commission, to the French people.

Paris, June 24, 1815.

FRENCHMEN.—Within the period of a few days, glorious successes and a dreadful reverse have again agitated your destinies. A great sacrifice appeared necessary to your peace and to that of the world, and Napoleon abdicated the imperial power. His abdication forms the term of his political life. His son is proclaimed. Your new constitution, which possesses as yet only good principles, is about to undergo its application, and even those principles are to be purified and extended. There no longer exist powers jealous of each other. The space is free to the enlightened patriotism of your new representatives, and the peers feel, think, and vote as your mandatories.

ever, to this point—had those who extorted this abdication such an original right of war as to justify any act of their hostility, because a *right* cannot grow out of a *wrong*?—And was not the abdication made on conditions, few of which being fulfilled by one side, the treaty was no longer obligatory on the other. On ordinary subjects, and in British courts of law, these would be complete answers.—Besides, the French people were satisfied; and there can be no appeal beyond a people in regard to their own government. How much, however, do the allies admit, when they treat the fallen and powerless Napoleon Bonaparte as an object of their apprehensions? They have a million of men in arms, and a hundred millions of devoted subjects, and he is a fugitive or prisoner, with half a hundred followers!

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After 25 years of political tempests, the moment has arrived when every thing wise and sublime that has been conceived respecting social institutions, may be perfected in yours. Let reason and genius speak, and from whatever side their voices may proceed they shall be heard. Plenipotentiaries have departed, in order to treat in the name of the nation, and to negotiate with the powers of Europe that peace which they have promised on one condition, which is now fulfilled. The whole world will, like you, be attentive to their reply. Their answer will make known whether justice and promises are any thing on earth.

FRENCHMEN! be united; let all rally under circumstances of such great importance. Let civil discord be appeased; let dissension be silent at this moment in which the great interests of nations are to be discussed. Be united from the north of France to the Pyrenees; from La Vendee to Marseilles. Who is he, who, born on the soil of France, whatever may be his party, whatever his political opinions, will not range himself under the national standard to defend the independence of the country! Armies may in part be destroyed: but the experience of all ages, and of all nations, proves that an intrepid nation combating for justice and liberty cannot be destroyed. The Emperor, in abdicating, has offered himself as a sacrifice.—The members of the government devote themselves in accepting from your representatives the reins of the state,

(Signed)

The Duke of OTRANTO, President,  
T. BERLIER, Secretary, &c.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Friday, July 7, 1815.

Capt. Lord Arthur Hill arrived last night with dispatches, of which the following are an extract and a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by the Duke of Wellington.

Gonasse, July 4, 1815.

MY LORD.—Field Marshal Prince Blucher was strongly opposed by the enemy in taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I reported in my dispatch of the 2d inst. that he intended to take up on that day, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Meudon, but the gallantry of the Prussian troops, under Gen. Ziethen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally in establishing themselves on the heights of Meudon, and in the village of Issy. The French attacked them again in Issy, at three o'clock in the morning of the 3d, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and finding that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that a communication was opened between the two allied armies by a bridge which I had established at Argenteuil, and that a British corps was

L likewise

likewise moving upon the left of the Seine, towards the Pont de Neuilly, the enemy sent to desire that the firing might cease on both sides of the Seine, with a view to the negociation, at the palace of St Cloud, of a Military Convention between the armies, under which the French army should evacuate Paris.

Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. Cloud; and I inclose the copy of the Military Convention which was agreed to last night, and which had been ratified by Prince Blucher and me, and by the Prince d'Eckmuhl on the part of the French army.—This convention decides all the military questions at this moment existing here, and touches nothing political.—Gen. Lord Hill has marched to take possession of the posts evacuated by agreement this day, and I propose to-morrow to take possession of Montmartre.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

This day, the 3d of July, 1815, the commissioners named by the commanders in chief of the respective armies, that is to say, the Baron Bignon, holding the portfolio of foreign affairs; the Count Guilleminot, chief of the general staff of the French army; the Count de Bondy, prefect of the department of the Seine, being furnished with the full powers of his Excellency the Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, commander in chief of the French army on one side; and Major Gen. Baron Muffling, furnished with the full powers of Marshal Prince Blucher, commander-in-chief of the Prussian army; Col. Hervey, furnished with the full powers of the Duke of Wellington, commander in chief of the English army on the other side, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the allied armies commanded by Prince Blucher and the Duke of Wellington, and the French army under the walls of Paris.

II. The French army shall put itself in march to-morrow, to take up its position behind the Loire.—Paris shall be completely evacuated in three days; and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected within eight days.

III. The French army shall take with it all its material, field artillery, military chest, horses, and property of regiments, without exception. All persons belonging to the dépôts shall also be removed, as well as those belonging to the different branches of the administration, which belong to the army.

IV. The sick and wounded, and the medical officers whom it may be necessary to leave with them, are placed under the special protection of the commanders in chief of the English and Prussian armies.

V. The military and those holding em-

ployments, to whom the foregoing article relates, shall be at liberty immediately after their recovery to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

VI. The wives and children of all individuals belonging to the French army, shall be at liberty to remain in Paris. The wives shall be allowed to quit Paris for the purpose of rejoining the army, and to carry with them their property, and that of their husbands.

VII. The officers of the line employed with the *Fédérés*, or with the *tirailleurs* of the National Guard, may either join the army or return to their homes, or the places of their birth.

VIII. To morrow, the 4th of July, at mid-day, St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly, shall be given up. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The third day, the 6th, all the barriers shall be given up.

IX. The duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the national guard, and by the corps of the municipal *gars d'armes*.

X. The commanders-in-chief of the English and Prussian armies engage to respect, and to make those under their command respect, the actual authorities, so long as they shall exist.

XI. Public property, with the exception of that which relates to war, whether it belongs to the government, or depends upon the municipal authority, shall be respected, and the allied powers will not interfere in any manner with its administration and management.

XII. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and in general all individuals who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties without being disturbed or called to account either as to the situations which they hold or may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions.

XIII. The foreign troops shall not interpose any obstacles to the provisioning of the capital, and will protect, on the contrary, the arrival and the free circulation of the articles which are destined for it.

XIV. The present convention shall be observed, and shall serve to regulate the mutual relations until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture, it must be denounced in the usual forms, at least ten days before-hand.

XV. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present convention, the interpretation of it shall be made in favour of the French army and of the city of Paris.

XVI. The present convention is declared common to all the allied armies, provided it be ratified by the powers on which these armies are dependent.

XVII. The ratifications shall be exchanged to-morrow, the 4th of July, at

six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Neuilly.

XVIII. Commissioners shall be named by the respective parties, in order to watch over the execution of the present convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the commissioners above named, the day and year before mentioned.

MESSAGE FROM THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ON JULY 4.

M. PRESIDENT.—When the representatives of the people confided to us the government, we accepted it, but we did not know the extent of the evils which have befallen us. In vain have we attempted to repel the storm—in spite of all the heroic efforts of our troops, and the entire devotion of the National Guard, we have found it impossible to prevent the Allies penetrating to Paris, either by force or negotiations. We have preferred the latter measure, not to compromise the fate of the capital by a precarious combat against superior numbers, hourly receiving reinforcements. Under these circumstances, we have the pleasure to announce to you, that in avoiding the effusion of blood we have neither sacrificed the principles of our political government, nor the glory of the French arms.

On the message being read in the Chamber of Representatives, *M. Garat*, in an animated speech, compared the then situation of France to that of England during the reign of William III. when the Bill of Rights was obtained. “It was a shield” (said the speaker) “to prevent the usurpation of William III. who had himself strove against Louis XIV. and arrested his victories. This parliamentary statue is the *Pharos* of British liberty. I have every confidence in the Allies, particularly the English, to whom we have paid the compliment of following their example. Yes! we *will* have the liberty of choosing our own Constitution.—I wish, therefore, at this moment, to give the nation something like that Bill of Rights which is the glory of the English.” *M. Garat* then read a series of articles, entitled, *Declaration of the Rights of the French People*. These were referred to a committee; and on the 5th, after long debates, the declaration was adopted, and an address to the French people, in name of the Government Commission, ordered to be printed. The Chamber of Peers also concurred in these measures. The following are copies of these interesting documents:—

DECLARATION OF THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The troops of the allied powers are going to occupy the capital. The Chamber

of Representatives will nevertheless continue to sit in the midst of the inhabitants of Paris, where the express will of the people called together its delegates. But, under the present important circumstances, the Chamber of Representatives owes to itself, to France, to Europe, a declaration of its sentiments and of its principles. It declares then, that it makes a solemn appeal to the fidelity and to the patriotism of the Parisian National Guard, charged with the protection of the national representation. It declares, that it reposes with the highest confidence on the principles of morality and honour, on the magnanimity of the allied powers, and on their respect for the independence of the nation, so positively expressed in their manifestoes. It declares, that the government of France, whoever may be its chief, ought to unite the wishes of the nation legally expressed, and to assimilate itself to other governments to become a common bond, and a guarantee of peace between France and Europe. It declares, that a monarch cannot offer substantial guarantees unless he swears to observe a Constitution deliberated upon by the national representation, and accepted by the people. Therefore, every government which shall have no other titles except acclamations, and the will of one party, or which shall be imposed by force: every government which shall not adopt the national colours and shall not guarantee—

The liberty of the subject;  
Equality of civil and political rights;  
The liberty of the press;  
The liberty of worship;  
The representative system;  
Free assent to levies of men and taxes;  
The responsibility of ministers;  
The irrevocability of the sales of national property, whatever its origin;  
The inviolability of property, the abolition of the tythes, of the old and new hereditary nobility, and of feudalities;  
The abolition of all confiscation of goods;  
Entire oblivion of political opinions and votes given up to this time;  
The institution of the Legion of Honour;  
The compensation due to officers and soldiers;  
The aid due to their widows and their children;  
The institution of juries;  
The irrevocability of judges;  
The payment of the national debt.

The government which shall not guarantee all these, will only have an ephemeral existence, and will not secure the peace of France and Europe. Should the basis laid down in this declaration, be disregarded or violated, the representatives of the French people, acquitting themselves this day of a sacred duty, protest beforehand, ‘in the face of the whole world, against

against violence and usurpation. They confide the maintenance of the principles which they proclaim to all good Frenchmen, to all generous hearts, to all enlightened minds, to all men jealous of their liberty, in fine, to future generations.

(Signed) **LANJUINAIS**, President.  
**DUMOLARD**,  
**BEDOCK**,  
**CLEMONT**, (of Doubs) } Secretaries.  
**HELLO**,

**PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT TO THE FRENCH.**

**FRENCHMEN**,—In the difficult circumstances when the reins of the state were confided to us, it was not in our power to master the course of events, and to remove all dangers; but it became our duty to defend the interests of the people and of the army, equally compromised in the cause of a prince, abandoned by fortune and the national will. It became our duty to preserve to the country the precious remains of those brave legions whose courage is superior to reverses, and who have been the victims of a devotedness which the country now claims. It became our duty to guarantee the capital from the horrors of siege, and the chances of a battle, to maintain the public tranquillity in the midst of the tumult and agitations of war, to support the hopes of the friends of liberty, in the midst of the fears and quietudes of a suspicious fore-sight; above all it became our duty to stop the useless effusion of blood: it was necessary to choose an assured national existence or to run the risk of exposing the country and its citizens to a general subversion, which would have left neither hope nor futurity. None of the means of defence which time and our resources allowed, nothing that the service of the camps and of the city required was neglected. While the pacification of the west was finishing, plenipotentiaries repaired to the allied powers, and all the documents of their negotiation have been laid before your representative. The fate of the capital is settled by a convention. Its inhabitants, whose firmness, courage, and perseverance are above all praise, form its guard. The declarations of the Sovereigns of Europe should inspire too much confidence, their promises have been too solemn, to excite a fear that our liberties and our dearest interests can be sacrificed to victory. In a word, we shall receive guarantees which will prevent those alternate and temporary triumphs of factions that have agitated us for five and twenty years, which will terminate our revolution, and confound in a common protection all the parties to which it has given birth, and all those which it has combatted. The guarantees which hitherto have only existed in our courage, we shall find in our laws, our constitution, and in

our representative system; for, whatever may be the intelligence, the personal qualities of the monarch, they are not sufficient to put the people out of the reach of the oppression of power, the prejudices of pride, the injustice of courts, and the ambition of courtiers. Frenchmen, peace is necessary to your commerce, to your arts, to the amelioration of your manners, to the development of your remaining resources; be united, and you reach the end of your miseries. The repose of Europe is inseparable from yours. Europe is interested in your tranquillity, and your happiness.

(Signed) **The Duke of OTRANTO**, President.

**MESSAGE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE CHAMBERS; JULY 7.**

**M. President**—We have hitherto had reason to believe that the intentions of the Allied Sovereigns were not unanimous respecting the choice of the prince who is to reign over France—our plenipotentiaries, on their return, gave us the same assurances; however, the ministers and the generals of the allied powers declared yesterday, in the conferences which they had with the president of the commission—that all the sovereigns had engaged to replace *Louis XVIII.* on the throne; and that he is to make his public entry into the capital this evening or to-morrow. The foreign troops have just occupied the Tuilleries, the seat of the government. In this state of things, we can do no more than form wishes for our country; and, our deliberations being no longer free, we think it our duty to separate. Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, and the prefect of the Seine, have been charged with the preservation of public order, safety, and tranquillity.

In the Chamber of Peers, the members rose spontaneously, and retired without any deliberation; but, in the Chamber of Representatives, M. Manuel proposed that the Chamber should continue its sitting, and await the result, whatever it might be. “One or two things will happen,” said he; “either the enemy will respect your independence, and, if the words of kings are not vain, all hope would not be forbidden; or they will forget what they have declared; they will expel the national representation from this place. Let us, then, repeat an expression formerly employed, and which resounded throughout all Europe—We were sent hither by our constituents, *and nothing but bayonets shall remove us.*”—His proposal was loudly applauded; and, after a few remarks from some of the members, “the Chamber passed to the order of the day on the sub- ject

ject of this message."—The discussions on the Constitution then occupied the house, and the sitting closed with a determination to resume the subject next morning at ten o'clock. But in this they were prevented; for, at break of day, General Desolles, the Commander of the National Guard, locked up both the Chambers.

On the 7th, accordingly, notwithstanding the 9th article of the Convention, about 60,000 of the allied armies entered Paris, took possession of all the public places, planted cannon on the bridges, and quartered themselves upon the inhabitants; and, on the next day, Louis the 18th and the emigrants entered from St. Denis, the National Guard hoisting the white cockade, and his partisans shouting *Vive le Roi, Vive Henri quatre, &c.* He alighted in safety at the Tuilleries, and illuminations took place in the evening, the houses of the adherents of Napoleon being among the most brilliant.

The first act of Louis's government was to appoint ministers by the following decree:—

**LOUIS, by the Grace of God, &c.—**  
Wishing to give our ministry a character of solidity and unity, which will inspire our subjects with a just confidence, we ordain as follows:—

**Prince TALLEYRAND** to be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

**Baron LOUIS**, Finances.

**Duc d'OTRANTO**, Police.

**Baron PASQUIER**, Justice.

**Marshal St. CYR**, Secretary at War.

**Count JAUCOUP**, Marine.

**Duc de RICHELIEU**, Household.

**Baron PASQUIER** will hold provisionally the Office of the Interior.

*Given at Paris, in the 21st year of our Reign.*  
**LOUIS.**

By the King. Prince TALLEYRAND.  
After the King's entry, Paris became a camp for the allied armies, amounting to 200,000 men. The Russians, the Cossacks, the Austrians, the Württembergers, the Bavarians, &c. arrived, with the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. Blücher, the Prussian General, prepared to blow up the bridges of Jena and Austerlitz, and all public buildings whose names recorded the military disgraces of the Allies, and was not stopt till Louis issued a decree to change their names! He also levied a heavy contribution, and put various bankers under arrest till it should be paid. The French armies in the mean time marched to the south of the Loire, where they were joined by

detachments; but the Paris papers have since abounded in notices of their submission and desertion. What can patriotism effect in such a confusion of interests! The following letter is the only authentic intelligence which we have seen (on the 24th) on the subject of the armies.

*The Marshal Prince of Eckmühl, Commander in Chief of the army on the left bank of the Loire, to Lieut.-Gen. Max. Lamartine, Commander in Chief of the army of the Loire.*

*Orléans, July 11, 1815.*

The army, on quitting Paris, and retiring behind the Loire, according to the terms of the Convention of the 3d of July, left with the Provisional Government commissioners appointed to require instructions, in case a new government should be established.

These commissioners, in rendering an account to the army of the late events of the capital, and the entrance of the king, have informed me of the overtures which have been made to them to induce the army to recognise that its union with the system of the government could alone prevent the dissolution of the state.

The commissioners, in their communications, give the assurance, that under a Constitutional Government no re-action is to be feared; that the passions will be neutralised; that the ministry will be **ONE** and responsible; that men and principles will be respected; that arbitrary dismissals shall not take place either in the army or in other orders of society; and, finally, the army shall be treated conformably to its honour: these are the terms transmitted by the commissioners.

As a pledge and a proof of what they advance, they state, as a certainty, that Marshal St. Cyr is appointed minister of war; that the Duke of Otranto is minister of police, and that he only accepts this office with the assurance that the government will proceed in a spirit of moderation and wisdom of which he himself has always given the example.

The sentiments of the army are well known: it has fought during these twenty-five years always for France, often for contested opinions. The only reward which it demands for the blood it has shed is, that no citizen be prosecuted for any of those opinions which he may have held with good faith.

On these conditions, national interests ought freely to unite the army to the king. These interests require sacrifices: they should be made with a good grace, with a modest energy; the army subsisting, the army united, will become, should our misfortunes increase, the centre and rallying point of all Frenchmen, even of the most violent royalists. Every one must feel that

that union and the oblivion of all dissensions can alone effect the salvation of France, which will become impossible, should hesitation, difference of opinion, or private considerations, bring dissolution to the army, either by its own means or those of foreign force.

Let us unite then—let us never separate. The Vendean have given us a touching example; they have written to us, offering to lay aside all resentments, and to unite with us in the patriotic wish of preventing all dismemberment of the country. Let us be Frenchmen: you know that this sentiment always reigned exclusively in my soul; it will only leave me with my last breath. In this name I demand your confidence: I am sure of meriting and obtaining it.

(Signed) The Marshal Commander in Chief,  
The Prince of ECKMUHL.

The chief act of the Bourbon government that savours of authority, has been a decree calling together the Electoral Colleges and proposing the return of a new House of Representatives; but what independence of election or what constitutional arrangements can be freely executed, while half a million of foreigners, availing themselves of the timidity or divisions of the people, are covering France with their bayonets?

The London Gazette of the 18th contained extracts of dispatches from Lord Stewart, dated the 12th inst. from the head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg, which were established on that day at Troyes, in Champagne. It states, that that part of the Austrian forces, which is under the command of the Archduke Ferdinand, made a successful attack on the 9th upon the entrenched camp before Belfort; Count Colloredo commanded this operation, in which the enemy lost about 1000 men. Belfort, into which Lecourbe had thrown himself with the remains of his corps, was afterwards closely invested. The garrison of Strasburgh, where Rapp commands, was defeated in a vigorous sortie, on the 9th, by Prince Hohenzollern; on which occasion a French General is supposed to have been killed. The dispatch also gives some account of the operations of Gen. Frimont's army, which, at the date of the advices, was marching upon Lyons, where Suchet had collected the whole of his corps.—Bands of armed peasantry continue to resist the Allies: but measures have been taken to disperse them. Lord Stewart estimates that the Austrians, after blockading the fortresses, and exclusive of the army of Frimont, would have nearly 100,000 men disposeable on the Upper Loire. The head-quarters

were to be transferred, on the 14th, to Fontainbleau.

It is said the King intends to disband the National Guards, the volunteers, and the army.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 12th instant, the Regent closed an eventful Session of Parliament, in which, if the warlike policy of the ministry was, in our opinion, supported by too large a majority; if sums were voted for belligerent purposes beyond what, it seemed to us, the occasion justified; yet we cheerfully state, that many salutary laws for the melioration of the condition of the people were passed, whose spirit is creditable to the legislature, and worthy of the best periods of our history. The Speaker echoed the sentiments of the majority in the following address:—

May it please your Royal Highness,

We His Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in obedience to your Royal Highness's commands, attend your Royal Highness; and, according to our ancient privilege, we crave leave to present with our own hands, our grant of supply, which concludes the labours of the session. In the ordinary course of our proceedings, much of our time has been occupied in discussing measures of great importance to the state, with respect to its agriculture, shipping, and finances. We have endeavoured so to regulate the corn laws with prudence and firmness, that protection and encouragement may be given to the agricultural interests of every part of the United Kingdom, without endangering the prosperity of our trade and manufactures. We have endeavoured also to derive new means of maritime strength from the valuable resources of our Indian possessions; and, after devising and preparing such plans for adjusting the public revenue and expenditure, as might suit a period of returning peace; we have been called upon by unlooked-for events, to renew our exertions and sacrifices upon the most extended scale of war. Scarcely had we closed our contest with America, and scarcely had the Congress of Vienna laid the first foundation of those arrangements which were destined to consolidate the peace of Europe, when, in direct contravention of the most solemn engagements, the disturber of Europe, and destroyer of the human race, re-appeared upon the throne of France, and the world was once more in arms. In the short space of three months, by rapid strides, the fate of Europe has been again brought to issue; and the conflict was tremendous, but the result has been glorious. The most warlike nations, headed by the most renowned commanders, have met in battle; and, as Britons, we have the triumphant

unshaken satisfaction to know (however much that triumph may be saddened with private grief), that it is now no longer doubtful to what name, and to what nation, the world will henceforth ascribe the pre-eminence for military skill and unconquerable valour. To consecrate the trophies, and perpetuate the fame of our brave countrymen who fell in that unrivalled victory, we have declared it to be our ardent desire, and it will be the distinguishing glory of your Royal Highness's days, to erect in the metropolis of this empire, such a lofty and durable monument of their military renown, and our national gratitude, as may command the veneration of our latest posterity. Great, however, and glorious as this victory has been in itself, it is not to the joint exertions and heroic achievements of the British and Prussian arms in that memorable conflict, that we must limit our admiration. We have also to contemplate with equal pride and satisfaction its immediate consequences, military, political, and moral. We have seen the illustrious commanders of the allied armies advancing at once into the heart of France; and Paris, twice conquered, has again opened her gates to the conquerors. The usurper of a throne, which he has twice abdicated, has sought his safety in an ignominious flight, and the rightful sovereign of France has once more resumed the sceptre of his ancestors. With these awful scenes passing before us, we may presume also to hope, that the period is not now distant, when the hand of Providence will finally extinguish the remaining effects of that guilty and perfidious spirit of domination which has so long raged without control, and restore to desolated Europe the blessings of peace and justice. But, Sir, whatever may be the final issue of these great transactions, we look forward with confidence to their satisfactory conclusion, under the auspices of your Royal Highness; and we doubt not of the happiest results, from the same councils which have planned, and the same hands that have executed, those wise and vigorous measures which have hitherto been crowned with such signal success. On our part, it is our humble duty to strengthen the means of your Royal Highness's government; and, towards effectuating that purpose, we, his Majesty's faithful Commons, do this day present to your Royal Highness, a bill, intituled 'An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of six millions for the service of Great Britain.' To which, with all humility, we entreat his Majesty's royal assent.

The Regent then addressed both Houses in the following terms:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—I cannot close this session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposi-

tion. At the commencement of the present session, I entertained a confident hope, that the peace which I had concluded in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, would meet with no interruption; that, after so many years of continued warfare and of unexampled calamity, the nations of Europe would be allowed to enjoy that repose for which they had been so long contending; and that your efforts might be directed to alleviate the burthens of his Majesty's people, and to adopt such measures as might best promote the internal prosperity of his dominions. These expectations were disappointed by an act of violence and perfidy of which no parallel can be found in history. The usurpation of the supreme authority in France, by Bonaparte, in consequence of the defection of the French armies from their legitimate sovereign, appeared to me to be so incompatible with the general security of other countries, as well as with the engagements to which the French nation had recently been a party, that I felt I had no alternative but to employ the military resources of his Majesty's dominions, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, to prevent the re-establishment of a system which experience had proved to be the source of such incalculable woes to Europe. Under such circumstances, you will have seen with just pride and satisfaction, the splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms and those of his Allies. Whilst the glorious and ever-memorable victory obtained at Waterloo, by Field Marshals the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, has added fresh lustre to the characters of those great commanders, and has exalted the military reputation of this country beyond all former example, it has at the same time produced the most decisive effects on the operations of the war, by delivering from invasion the dominions of the king of the Netherlands, and by placing, in the short space of fifteen days, the city of Paris, and a large part of the kingdom of France, in the military occupation of the allied armies. Amidst events so important, I am confident you will see how necessary it is, that there should be no relaxation in our exertions, until I shall be enabled, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, to complete those arrangements which may afford the prospect of permanent peace and security of Europe.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—I thank you for the very liberal provision you have made for the service of the present year. I deeply lament the continuance and increase of those burthens, which the great military exertions of the present campaign, combined with the heavy arrears remaining due for the expences of the former war, have rendered indispensable, and which his Majesty's loyal subjects,

from

from a conviction of their necessity, have sustained with such exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness. You have already seen, however, the fruit of the exertions which have been made; and there can be no doubt that the best economy will be found to result from that policy which may enable us to bring the contest to the most speedy termination.

*My Lords and Gentlemen*.—The brilliant and rapid success of the Austrian arms at the opening of the campaign, has led to the restoration of the kingdom of Naples to its ancient sovereign, and to the deliverance of that important portion of Italy from foreign influence and dominion. I have further the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the authority of his Most Christian Majesty has been again acknowledged in his capital, to which his Majesty has himself repaired. The restoration of peace between this country and the United States of America has been followed by a negotiation for a commercial treaty, which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, and equally beneficial to the interests of both. I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the labours of the Congress at Vienna have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty, which, as the ratifications have not yet been exchanged, could not be communicated to you, but which I ex-

pect to be enabled to lay before you when I next meet you in parliament. I cannot release you from your attendance, without assuring you, that it is in a great degree to the support which you have afforded me, that I ascribe the success of my earnest endeavours for the public welfare; and on no occasion has that support been more important than in the course of the present session. In the further prosecution of such measures as may be necessary to bring the great contest in which we are engaged to an honorable and satisfactory conclusion, I shall rely with confidence on the experienced zeal and steady loyalty of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; and they may depend on my efforts to improve our present advantages in such manner as may best provide for the general tranquillity of Europe, and maintain the high character which this country enjoys among the nations of the world.

*The length of the preceding documents precludes us from giving place to a Proclamation of the King of Prussia, in which he honours his character by convening a species of Prussian Parliament; and to the Act of the Congress, which arranges and disposes of the interests of the minor powers, liable to no palpable objection, except that the people were not consulted; and to the particulars of certain victories of the Americans over the Algerines, in which human nature must cordially participate.*

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON; With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

**A** FIRE broke out on the 14th in the range of buildings between the Crescent and America-square, near the Minories, and consumed seventeen houses and warehouses, with much property.

On the 15th, a fire broke out at Cockhill, Ratcliff, which destroyed about twenty houses before it was subdued. Great losses of property were sustained, and several of the sufferers were uninsured.

An explosion of gunpowder took place on Friday the 21st, in the house of one Lichileau, a firework-maker, in John-street, Spitalfields. The house was literally blown up from its foundation, and all its inmates, consisting of six or eight persons, namely, Mr. Lichileau, his wife and sister, two other females, servants, a Mr. Oldham, and some others, were buried in the ruins. In the house adjoining, three or four more perished, and a number of persons in the surrounding neighbourhood were much hurt. Six houses were nearly destroyed, and many others injured.

The total receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society last year were £99,895, and the number of Bibles and Testaments distributed within the same period was no less than 503,957.

In the year 1806, there were committed for trial at the Old Bailey 899 persons; in the year 1807, 1017 persons; in 1808, 1110 persons; in 1809, 1242; in 1812, 1397; and in 1813, 1478; so that, in the course of seven years, there had been a gradual increase of nearly two-thirds; yet, since 1808 the executions have been trebled.

### MARRIED.

The Rev. D. J. Olivier, to Miss Sarah Chambers, of Bishopsgate-street.

Walter Cosser, esq. of Milbank-street, to the second daughter of Charles B. Wood, esq. of Hayes.

William Morris, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Arabella Montague Higgerson, of Gretworth.

John Wilson, esq. proprietor of the European Museum, St. James's-square, to Miss Mary Bolam, of Beer-lane.

Mr. S. K. Brewer, to Miss Shackle, of Botwell.

Mr. John Beauchamp, of Holborn, to Miss Ann Stone, of Northampton-square.

The Rev. John Stedman, of Wandsworth, to Miss Eliza Stedman, of Guildford.

Henry Down, esq. of Colney-hatch, to Miss Meliora Nodington, of Mecklenburgh-square.

Charles

Charles Scott, esq. to Miss Eliz. Lee, of King-street, Covent-garden.

George Hardacre, esq. of Great Winchester-street, Broad-street, merchant, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Tilden Smith, esq. of Vine-hall, Sussex.

Joseph Harrington, esq. of New Kent-road, to Miss Mercote, of the King's-road.

At Putney, Samuel Baldwyn Harrison, esq. to Miss Martha Pooley, of Kensington.

Henry Wilson, esq. of Skinner-street, to Miss Mary Orchard, of Hatton-garden.

N Byrne, esq. of the Strand, to Miss Charlotte King.

At Lewisham, the Rev. Rob. Jones, A.M. to the second daughter of the late Rear-admiral George Daudas.

Charles King, esq. of Mortlake, to Miss Margaret Williamson, of Congleton.

Mr. William King, of Stepney, to Miss Jane Caroline Gilbert, of Chipping Ongar.

Mr. Joseph Read, to the only daughter of Matthew Kannon, esq. of Hampstead.

The Earl of Aberdeen, to Viscountess Hamilton.

John Halkett, esq. of the Albany, to Lady Catherine Douglas.

Thomas Tenison, esq. of Castle Tenison, co. Roscommon, to Miss Mary Ann Coore, of Hendon.

The Rev. William Chapman, of Greenwich, to Miss Eliz. Legg, of Fleet-street.

Lieut.-col. Haverfield, to Miss Isabella Meyer, of Kew.

Charles John Maitland, R.N. to Miss Mary Thaways, of Ratcliffe-highway.

Mr. D. Willink, of London-street, to Miss Frances Mary Creswell, of Great Coram-st.

Mr. Charles Smith, of Westmoreland-street, Devonshire place, to Miss Booth, of Norwich.

John Slaney, esq. to the youngest daughter of John Cattams, esq. both of Greenwich.

S. L. Behrens, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Ann Lucas, of Haydon-square.

Thomas R. Davison, esq. to Miss Marg. Langmore, both of Hackney.

Mr. J. W. Lukin, to the eldest daughter of W. Merry, esq. dep. sec. at war.

At St. Pancras church, Wm. Wastell, esq. to the youngest daughter of Sir Jonathan Miles.

Francis Harwell, esq. of Laleham, to a daughter of George Pownay, esq. of Grosvenor-square.

Mr. John Kerby, of Oxford-street, to Miss Calar, of Kentish-town.

At Croydon, Hubert John Barclay Galton, esq. of Birmingham, to a daughter of Robert Barclay, esq. of Clapham-common.

Mr. W. R. Dandy, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss S. Anne Austin, of Bedford-place, Russel-square.

#### DIED.

In Guildford-street, 72, the relict of the late Henry Grace, esq.

In Gower-street, 67, Robt. Faulder, esq. many years an eminent bookseller.

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In St. George's-row, Mrs. M. J. Robertson.

In Pall-mall, 77, William Morland, esq. many years an opulent banker.

On Denmark-hill, 73, Sam. Sanders, esq.

In Oxford-street, 69, Mr. T. Wright.

At Pentonville, Francis Garbage, esq. secretary to Petion, president of the republic of Hayti.

At Croydon, Mrs. Sophia Biley.

At Mitcham, 84, Mrs. Rebecca Cranmer.

In Tavistock-street, 78, Mr. J. Warren.

In Margaret-street, Maj.-Gen. Crougey.

In Bishopsgate-str. 49, Mr. John Chalk.

In Portman-square, the lady of J. Dawkins, esq. M.P.

In Hampstead-road, Mrs. Esther Regnart.

At Kennington, John Brown, esq.

In Upper Wimpole-str. Jas. Johnson, esq.

At Islington, Mr. Edward Hodgson, jun.

At Camberwell, 37, Mrs. Griffiths.

In Leadenhall-street, 67, Mr. T. Mann.

In Great Russel-street, 83, Mrs. Mary Freeman Shepherd.

In Russel square, William Shepherd, esq.

In Walcot-place, Mrs. Byrne.

In Southampton-street, 65, Wilmot Lambert, esq.

At Highgate, 45, Robin Allen, esq. of the firm of Lackington, Allen, and Co.

At Teddington, 58, Mr. Caff.

In Kent-road, Mrs. Mary Dennis.

At Peckham, 49, Mr. William Moffatt.

In the City-road, 46, Mr. S. Haigh.

In Great Queen-str. Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. T. Burrowes.

In Hackney, 83, Mrs. Burkitt.

In Powis place, Queen-square, Mrs. E. Harris.

At Dulwich, 44, Mrs. Susan Lett.

At Oak-lodge, Southgate, the wife of E. Smith, esq.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Judith Pew.

In Bedford-row, Mrs. Langton.

In Wapping, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams.

In Salisbury-square, Miss C. Bonson.

At Putney, 72, Robert Hankey, esq.

At Kingsbury, 26, Mr. John Nune.

In Dover-street, 57, Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. See Memoir.

In Finsbury-square, Thomas Willet, esq.

At Highgate, Mrs. Langdon.

At Chiswick, 85, Samuel Farrar, esq.

In the New road, Mrs. Osborne.

In Clifford-street, the wife of John Calcraft, esq. M.P.

At Walworth, 78, the widow of the late Admiral John Reynolds.

In Baker-street, Mrs. Shirley.

In Kensington-square, the Rev. Thomas Buxton, A.M.

In Stratford place, Count Merveldt. He had given a grand dinner a few days before, and was apparently in good health on the preceding day, when he was out in his carriage. A spasm in the stomach was the cause of his death. He was the Austrian ambassador at this court.

At Horley, near Reigate, John, son of the Rev. Samuel Steele, of that place.

M Panegyric

Panegyric adopts the language of truth in ascribing to this young man every amiable quality that can adorn and dignify the human character. Gentle and affable to others, every eye looked upon him with esteem; and he departed this life in his 21st year, leaving the lustre of a bright example to his surviving parents, relations, and friends.

At his lodgings in London, *Donald Macnabb, esq.*, late of Calcutta. This truly esteemed man, whose premature death has occasioned an irreparable breach in the affections of his friends, was a native of Athol, Perthshire, Scotland. His father, a respectable farmer, having, by his industry and economy, acquired such a competency as rendered him easy in his circumstances, felt the laudable ambition of bestowing on his children the benefits of a liberal education, and of establishing his sons in liberal professions. Donald, his youngest son, having chosen the profession of the law, served his time in Edinburgh with one of the writers or agents before the Court of Session. But, having a brother and some other near relatives settled in India, Mr. Macnabb, at an early period of his career, resolved to try his fortune in that country; and accordingly he repaired to Bengal in 1790, trusting that, through the influence of his friends, he should there obtain such a situation as would open to him a more certain and less circuitous path to independence, than he had the prospect of being able to pursue at home. He was not disappointed in his expectations: on his arrival in Calcutta, he was admitted an attorney-at-law and proctor before the Supreme Court of Judicature; and, through the patronage and interest procured by his friends, combined with great professional knowledge, with unwearied and persevering attention to business, and with unsullied honour and integrity, he soon found himself in extensive employment. His clients multiplied rapidly: they were composed of the most respectable classes of the community; and for many years he stood confessedly at the head of his profession. It followed, of course, that the weight of his influence was very considerable, and the range of his acquaintance very extensive: for, strict, punctual, and conscientious in the discharge of his professional duties, he enjoyed, as he deserved, the confidence and regard of his employers; whilst the urbanity and simplicity of his manners, his obliging disposition, and his benevolent affections, were his passports to the first circles of society in the capital which was the scene of his active exertions. Nor is it, perhaps, hazarding too much, to assert that there was not another individual native of Great Britain, resident in Cal-

cutta, yea, in the presidency, better known or more universally esteemed, respected and beloved. Although his numerous, weighty, and daily-increasing professional avocations, with the duties of social life, may well be supposed to have occupied the greatest share both of his time and attention, yet he found leisure occasionally to bend his mind to literary pursuits, and was a member of the Asiatic Society; which has conferred the most signal benefits on the scientific world by its learned and interesting researches into the languages, antiquities, institutions, customs, and manners of the inhabitants of our oriental empire. In short, upright, just, and candid in his dealings; humane, generous, and liberal in his dispositions; this revered and lamented person, on every occasion, and in every situation, indubitably approved himself "the best and noblest work of God—an honest man!" As a brother and a friend, the tears of unfeigned sorrow shed by those who deplore his sudden, unexpected, and premature loss, furnish the best, the most unequivocal, estimate of his worth. Notwithstanding repeated and liberal grants of monies to his relations, and numberless gratuitous services done in the way of his profession to his countrymen in the East, and to their relations in Britain, Mr. Macnabb, by his active, honourable, and persevering exertions for the long space of twenty-three years, is understood to have realized a very large fortune. Having thus achieved the purpose for which he left his native land, Mr. Macnabb quitted India in December, 1813, and arrived in England in August last. After a short residence in London, he revisited the scene of his youthful sports in September, after an absence of twenty-four years. That scene, indeed, he found covered with the graves of those who had mingled in the amusements of his boyhood;—a new generation had started up in his absence;—but such of his *quondam* associates as he could recognise still remaining, he embraced with the most tender and affectionate cordiality, displaying the most unaffected affability in his deportment, bearing his faculties most meekly about him, and indicating in his conduct not the slightest symptom of those supercilious and purse-proud manners, which but too frequently are the concomitants of great opulence, when acquired either suddenly or fortuitously, or by personal exertions. Having spent some little time with his friends in Perthshire, Mr. Macnabb returned to Edinburgh in the beginning of December, in his route to London, where important and extensive transactions required his personal attendance. The writer of this brief memoir, one of his earliest friends alive,

alive, was much in his company during his short sojourn in Edinburgh in his way to London in December. He observed that his deceased friend was, at every step, congratulated on his hale and vigorous appearance: he himself, however, could not cordially, or *in foro conscientiae*, acquiesce in these congratulations, being extremely sceptical in regard to the solidity of the grounds on which they were tendered; for, although he had not the slightest conception that his valuable life was so near its close, yet having, as he had opportunity, attentively examined the state of his system and the condition of its functions, the result was a painful, a deep conviction, that Mr. Macnabb's general health had unquestionably sustained a shock; and that he had brought home with him from the East a shattered constitution, undermined and enfeebled by a life of long and strenuous exertions in an unfavourable climate. The last friendly hand which Mr. Macnabb grasped, after stepping into the mail for London on the 9th of December, was that which, obeying the impulse of a throbbing heart, attempts to trace this faint outline of his character. His plan was, after arranging his concerns in London, to return thither by the end of March or early in April, to spend a few weeks among his friends in Edinburgh, and then to fix his future residence in his native country. But, alas! what are the hopes, the schemes, and the projects of man, whose breath is in his nostrils, and whose days upon earth are so appositely compared to a transient shadow! Whilst his friend was in eager and daily expectation of his arrival, an account of his labouring under a severe indisposition reached him, and filled him with the most alarming apprehensions of the issue;—apprehensions too soon, alas! justified by the event, since the fourth subsequent post brought the heart-rending intelligence that he was no more. All the resources of medical skill, conjoined with the most tender, constant, and affectionate assiduities of personal friendship, could not arrest the progress of the fatal distemper—could not procure him a short respite, much less rescue him from the iron grasp of death. He breathed his last on the morning of the 28th of March: a melancholy event, which furnishes a singularly impressive and affecting illustration of the precarious tenure of human existence—of the instability of sublunar enjoyments—of the vanity of worldly affluence. Yes! the premature departure of this excellent man irresistibly proves (if, indeed, proofs were still wanting) that the great, the paramount concern of every person, who considers himself a religious and an accountable being, is the duties presently incumbent on him, rather than the contingencies of futurity; while it brings power-

fully home to his conviction the propriety of the poet's admonition—

“ Whilst thou livest, live well,  
And leave the rest to heaven.”

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
Tam cari capit is!—

—Cui pudor et justitiae soror  
Incompta fides, nudaque veritas  
Quando ullum inveniet parem?  
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,  
Nulli flebilius quam *mihi*.

Should any of the readers of the Monthly Magazine feel inclined to fasten on the writer the imputation of being the partial panegyrist rather than the unbiased biographer of his friend; as far as a simple narrative of the moral excellence and of the intellectual endowments of the deceased can authorise or sanction such an imputation, he must plead guilty to it. He is not, however, by any means conscious of having pourtrayed his departed friend's character with too high a colouring. The Monthly Magazine is in extensive circulation in Calcutta; and the writer is fully confident that many of its readers in that remote capital, will readily recognise the picture, the outline of which he has delineated, and promptly acknowledge its exact resemblance to the original. For the rest, suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of his earliest friend, in whose society and intercourse he had fondly hoped occasionally to receive great solace through the short remnant of a very chequered life, his only consolation now remaining to him is the soothing, yet melancholy, task, not indeed of writing his eulogy, but of recording his virtues.

“ His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar  
inani  
Munere —.”

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Sir HENRY BATE DUDLEY, bart., to a prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Ely,

Rev. H. CHARD, to the living of Great Malvern.

Rev. EDWARD EVANS, B.A. to the rectory of Eccles St. Mary next the Sea.

Rev. CHARLES NOURSE WODEHOUSE, clerk, to the rectory of Mourningthorpe.

The Rev. GEORGE TREVELyan, to be archdeacon of Bath.

Rev. WILLIAM ENGLAND, D.D. to the archdeaconry of Dorset.

Rev. WILLIAM EYRE, clerk, to the rectory and parish church of Sherfield-upon-Loden.

Rev. CHARLES SANDIFORD, M.A. to the archdeaconry of Wells.

Rev. E. W. MATHEW, to the vicarage of Great Coggeshall.

Rev. RISHTON ROBINSON BAILEY, to the perpetual curacy of Cuiphoo.

Rev. FRANCIS DAUBENY, to the rectory of Downham.

Rev. R. LAWRENCE TOWNSEND, D.D. to the rectory of Bishop's Cleeve, with Stoke Orchard annexed.

Rev. GEORGE D'OVLY, to the vicarage of Hernhill.

Rev. THOMAS J. LANDON, to the vicarage of Bruered.

Rev. THOMAS S. SMITH, to the vicarage of St. Austin and St. Blafye.

Rev. G. H. L. GRETTON, to the living of Foy.

Rev. WILLIAM EVANS, to the vicarage of Vowchurch.

Rev. JOSEPH ESSEN, to the vicarage of South Stonelham.

Rev. JOHN FUREY, M.A. to the vicarage of Fordingbridge, with the chapelry of Ibbesley annexed.

Rev. J. GRIFFITHS, M.A. to the rectory of Lloughor.

Rev. ARTHUR ROGERS, to the perpetual curacy of Sapiston.

Rev. W. WEBB, B.D. to the rectory of Fornham, All Saints and Westley annexed.

Rev. WILLIAM ABBOT, M.A. to the rectories of Horstead and Coltishall.

Rev. ROBERT SUTLIFFE, B.D. to the rectory of Lamborn.

*Whitehall, July 18.—The Prince Regent hath been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom unto the*

following noblemen, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

The Right Hon. John Earl of Strathmore, by the title of BARON BOWES, of Streatham Castle, Durham, and Lunedale, Yorkshire.

The Right Hon. Lient.-Gen. George Earl of Dalhousie, K.B. by the title of BARON DALHOUSIE, of Dalhousie Castle, Edinburgh.

The Right Hon. George Earl of Aboye, by the title of BARON MELDRUM, of Morven, in the county of Aberdeen.

The Right Hon. George Earl of Glasgow, by the title of BARON ROSS, of Hawkhead, in the county of Renfrew.

The Right Hon. John Earl of Enniskillen, by the title of BARON GRINSTEAD, of Grinstead, Wilts.

The Right Hon. Edmund Henry Earl of Limerick, by the title of BARON FOXFORD, of Stackpole-court, county of Clare.

The Right Hon. Peniston Viscount Melbourne, by the title of BARON MELBOURNE, of Melbourne, Derbyshire.

To Lord F. A. Spencer, by the title of BARON CHURCHILL, of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire.

And to Gen. G. Harris, Colonel of the 73d foot, by the title of BARON HARRIS, of Seringapatam and Mysore, in the East Indies, and of Belmont, in Kent.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.  
To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

ACTUATED by the same motive that prompted me to write you an account of the shocking accidents which befel the workmen in Heaton and Newbottle collieries, a short time since, I now transmit the particulars of an explosion at Sheriff-hill, not so destructive of human beings as either of the former of those catastrophes, though highly distressing in its consequences; for on the present occasion all the managing and experienced miners employed in the concern have lost their lives. The mine at Sheriff-hill is situated on the elevated ground forming the southern banks of the vale of Tyne, opposite Newcastle, from whence its distance is between two or three miles. Here the low main coal lies more than a hundred fathoms from the surface, and in it the excavations have been carried on for a considerable number of years, the pitmen being now employed in hewing away the pillars left at the first working to support the roof. On the morning of the 27th of

June, the overman, who first descended the Isabella pit, finding the air in the mine to be impure, with proper attention to the safety of the workmen about to follow him, prevented them from going to work as usual till the cause of the obstruction had been ascertained, and the ventilation restored to its proper course. For this purpose the three Mr. Foggets, resident viewers, with five overmen and three boys, ventured into the mine, and soon discovered the stagnation of the atmosphere to be occasioned by a body of water escaping from the five-quarter seam, situated eight fathoms above the low main, forcing away a large portion of roof, and bringing with it a quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas. While taking measures to overcome this accident, which had been long dreaded, the inflammable air by degrees displaced the atmospheric air; a blast was the consequence, which in an instant destroyed all those who were near it. Mr. G. Fogget, having been for some time in a bad state of health, had quitted the party before the fatal explosion; but, venturing back in hopes of saving his brothers and son-in law, fell a victim to the azotic gas, or after-damp, with which the mine was now filled. Nearly eleven hours afterwards, a boy who accompanied

\* This letter reached us too late to appear in its proper place.

accompanied him was found lying among the water and mud in a state of insensibility; but, on the usual modes to restore respiration being administered, slowly returned to life.

Should the coal-owners of this district continue to pursue the practice of obtaining the greatest quantity of coals with the least possible expence; I fear you will have to record many more of these horrid catastrophes.

N.

Newcastle upon Tyne, July 6, 1815.

The various towns in these counties have held meetings, and subscribed large sums in aid of the London subscription for the widows and orphans of the slain at Waterloo. The same may be said in one paragraph of every city, town, and parish, in the empire, and the sums expected to be thus collected exceed those on any former occasion. They already amount to 100,000l. which seems likely to be doubled. If 6000 British and Hanoverians lost their lives, this will be 33l. per family; but, if it should be divided among the other nations of the allies, as has been suggested, and if 18,000 of these were victims, there will then be but 8l. per family.

The great banking firm of MOWBRAY and Co. whose issues of local notes were enormous, having stopt payment during the month, a great shock of commercial credit has been experienced by the northern counties. We have often suggested practical means of preventing these evils.

A general meeting of the coal-owners of the rivers Tyne and Wear, and the port of Blyth has been held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a general fund for the relief of the several persons employed in and about the collieries of this neighbourhood, who may suffer from accidents; and for the support of their dependent relatives, without having recourse to the benevolence of the public:—Dixon Brown, esq. took the chair, and it was resolved—That the establishment of a fund is necessary.—That the fund ought to be raised by a proportionate contribution from the coal-owners on the vend of coals from each colliery, and also on the earnings of the workmen; and, That the proposed fund should be established under the authority of an act of parliament.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. N. Darnell, of Durham, to Miss Elizabeth Baye, of Scotton.—Mr. Wm. Walker, of Eaglescliffe, to Miss Dale, of Guisborough.—Mr. Michael Macdonald, to Miss Sarah Gale, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Male, of Heaton, to Miss Ann Thompson, of Swarland.—Mr. Robt. Kidd, to Miss Margaret Hasle; Mr. Ralph Hunter, to Miss Isabella Mackey; Mr. Samuel Brass, to Mrs.annah Mould; Mr. Michael Maddison, to Miss Dianah Patterson; Mr. Wm. Hogg, to Miss Ann Dayidson; Mr. Jas. Nelson, to

Miss Harper: all of Newcastle.—Mr. George Black, of Morpeth, to Miss Jane Clarke, of Newcastle.—Mr. Richard Mills, of Sunderland, to Miss Hannah Smith, of Lanchester.—Mr. Wm. Lamb, to Miss Isabella Crawford, both of South Shields.—Mr. John Phillipson, of Allenheads, to Miss Margaret Dickenson, of Alston.—At Sunderland, Mr. Cooks, of Weymouth, to Miss Douglass, of Sunderland.—Mr. George Booth, to the daughter of the late Robt. Reay, esq. both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Jonathan Awde, of Bladsfield, to Miss Elizabeth Appleby, of Barnard-castle.—Mr. John Harper, of South Shields, to Miss Usher, of Old Washington.—Mr. Charles Avison, late of Newcastle, to Miss Cope, of North Shields.—Mr. George Wallace, of Harworth, to Miss Elizabeth Stawper, of Edinburgh.—Mr. W. Nevin, of Ginglshaugh, to Miss Hannah Hunter, of Garsfield.—Mr. Longford, to Miss Young, both of Bishopwearmouth.

*Died.*] At Durham, 64, Jos. Grainger, esq.—68, Mrs. Mary Robson.

At Newcastle, 66, Mr. John Bell.—74, Mrs. Barbara Bowness.—26, Mr. H. G. Liddell Fenwick.—65, Mr. John Brown.—77, Mr. George Batterson.—54, Mrs. Cuthbert Common.—Mr. Wm. Brown.—22, Mr. Wm. Hutchinson.—Mr. Michael Pyburn.—35, the wife of A. Watson, lieut. R.N.—Mr. Andrew Hill.—Miss Isabella Arrowsmith.—54, Mrs. Jane Hutchinson.—57, Mrs. Eleanor Trotter.

At South Shields, 58, Mr. R. T. Shortridge.—51, Mrs. Fatkins.—The wife of Capt. Hogg.—61, Mr. Isaac Sanderson.—61, Mr. Joseph Gibson.

At North Shields, 38, Mrs. George Symonds.—19, Mr. John Wright.—63, Mrs. Grigg.—60, Mrs. Catherine Sellers.—65, Mr. James Cooper.—70, Mr. Roger Hopper.—25, Mr. Ralph Reed.—Miss Cecilia Bell.—34, Mrs. Gilhespy.

At Bishopwearmouth, 31, Mrs. Mary Houghton.

At Sunderland, 70, Mr. Robt. Watson.—56, Mrs. Robson.

At Barnard-castle, Mr. Stephen Young.—Mr. Jonathan Horwood.

At Chester-le-street, 101, Mary Allen.

At Tynemouth, 45, Mr. Nicholas Charlton.—Mrs. Taylor.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Thos. Hudson.—At Alnwick, 68, George Selby, esq.

At Darlington, 70, Mr. Richard Taylor.

At Croft, 36, Mrs. Elliot.—At Horden-hall, 85, Mr. Edw. Oliver.—At Gstanton, 60, Mr. T. Mills.—At Newton-Don, Sir Alexander Don, bart.—At Callerton, Mr. Christopher Bedlington.—At Newburn, 73, Mr. Richard Scott.—At New Lambton, Mrs. Ovington.—At Blackhall, Dr. Featherstone.—At Neasham, 72, Mr. Thos. Ward.—At Alston, 27, Mrs. Walton.—At Angroisteads, 54, by a fall from his horse.

Mr.

**Mr. James Henderson.**—At Bedlington, 87, Mr. Robt. Barras.—At West Rainton, Miss Ann Robson.—At Shadforth, 89, Mr. Thomas Teasdale.—At Esh, 35, Mrs. Barbara Grainger.

**CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.**

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Swan, to Miss Pattinson; Mr. Edward Robinson, to Miss Mary M'Vitie; Mr. George Thompson, to Margaret Jolie; Mr. John Thompson, to Miss Elizabeth Forster; Mr. Jos. Wilson, to Miss Margaret Paisley; Mr. Jeremiah Buckler, to Miss Ann Kean; Mr. Roberts Hargreaves, to Miss Richardson. Mr. J. Huntington, to Miss Julia Kirker: all of Carlisle.—Mr. Thomas Kirkbride, of Barton, to Miss Ann Hall, of Penrith.—George Tenniswood, esq. of Boothby-house, to Miss Tiffen, of Brampton.—Christopher Parker, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Jefferson, of Carlisle.—Mr. Robert Carruthers, of Artharet, to Miss Mary Carruthers, of Carlisle.—Mr. John Dodgson, of Kirklington, to Miss Deborah Graham, of Allenby.—Mr. Elcher Sutton, of Scunthorpe, to Miss Esther Walker, of Deans.—Mr. Wisham, of Dean, to Miss Walker, of Smallthwaite.—Mr. Wm. Slee, of Kirkswald, to Miss Ann Richardson, of Lazonby.—James Tait, esq. late of Prince of Wales' Island, to Miss Margaret Tuinball, of Abbey St. Bathans.—Mr. Shepherd, to Miss Sweeting, both of Bedale.—Jos. Ferguson, esq. of Carlisle, to Miss Maria Isabella Clark, of Bebside-house.—Mr. John Dalton, of Carlisle, to Miss Little, of Bowness.—Mr. Read, of Know-hill, to Miss Byers, of Drumburg.—Mr. Thomas Henderson, of Irthington, to Miss M. Williamson, of Brampton.—Mr. Thomas Blaylock, to Tabitha Saul, "a fair friend," both of Greenrow.—Mr. Jos. Smallwood, to Miss Isabella Kitchen; Mr. Robt. Davison, to Miss Ann Thompson; Mr. Thomas Jordan, to Miss Hannah Lewis: all of Kendal.—Mr. Richard Labrey, of Park-side, to Miss Mary Carr, of Farr Cross-bank.—Mr. Joseph Hodgson, to Miss Dinald Stoddart, both of Keswick.—Mr. Thomas Cattton, to Miss Mary Kirkland, both of Strickland Kettle.—At Whitehaven, Mr. John Singleton, to Miss Sarah Jackson.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 28, Mrs. Marg. Pears.—61, Mr. Joseph Matthewman.—80, Mrs. Ann Gregson.—The relict of the late John Clareson, esq.—78, Mrs. Mary M'Gibbon.—40, the widow of the late Dr. W. Creighton.—83, Mrs. Susannah Maria Mosley.—75, Mr. John Irving.—68, Mr. J. Hodgson.

At Penrith, 50, Mr. Richard Jackson.—60, Mr. John Carmalt.—35, Mrs. Elizabeth Cromby.

At Whitehaven, 37, Mr. Anthony Steel.—67, Mrs. Ann Mayers.

At Workington, Mrs. Sermgam.

At Kendal, 90, Mrs. Eliz. Kawthorpe.—97, Mrs. Mary Just.—30, Mr. John Atkinson.—74, Mr. John Garnet.—

51, Mr. Wm. Nixon.—39, Mr. James Word.—79, Mrs. Ann Stewardson.—44, Mrs. Huddlestou.—80, Mrs. Catharine Camfield.—78, Mrs. Alicia Harrison.—65, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.

At Cockermouth, 74, Mrs. S. Lowthian. At Appleby, 28, Mr. Hugh Bingham.—19, Mr. John Slack.

At Altonby, 25, Mrs. Isabella Beeby.

At Stanwix, 86, Mrs. Margaret Pattinson.—At Carleton, 43, Mrs. Ann Harrington.—At Wigton, 91, Mrs. Mary Holme.—92, Mr. Joseph Richardson.—Miss Mary Porter.—At Brisco, 31, Mrs. Isabella Bell.—At Grassington, 31, Mrs. Jane Birch.—At Retson, 65, Mr. John Coward, sen.—At Sedbergh, Mr. Edward Smith, one of the Society of Friends.—At Ravensthorpe, 50, Mr. John Udall.—At Great Strickland, 69, Mr. Thomas Ion.—At Parton, 47, Mrs. Graham.—At Crosthwaite, 56, the wife of the Rev. Isaac Denton, LL.B.—At Far-Cross Bank, 66, Mrs. Atkinson.—67, Mrs. Margaret Charlton.—At Speelbank, 97, Mr. Thomas Bigland.

**YORKSHIRE.**

At the first annual general meeting of the Hull and East-Riding Auxiliary Church Missionary Association, held at the Subscription Schools, on Thursday, June 1, CHARLES LUTWIDGE, esq. vice-president, in the chair: it was resolved unanimously, That a separate fund be opened in Hull, to assist the separate fund in London, for the establishment and maintenance of a regular intercourse between Western Africa and this country, by means of a vessel, under the Church Missionary Society's controul, which shall bear the name of the "William Wilberforce,"

*Married.*] Mr. John Booker, of Leeds, to Miss Bridden, of Middleton.—Mr. Benjamin Gaunt, of Bramley, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, of Leeds.—William Terry, to the relict of George Smith, esq. both of Askrigg.—Mr. James Hinchliffe, of Quarry Gap, to Miss Atkinson, of Pudsey.—Mr. William Yewdale, jun. to Miss Sarah Hutton, both of Eccleshill.—Mr. M. H. Mitchell, of Upper Esholt, to Miss Ann Bell, of Gill Mills.—William Clayton, jun. esq. of Langehiffe, to the youngest daughter of the late Sir C. Shatto.—William Newman, esq. of Mount Vernon, to Miss Jepson, of Austerfield.—Mr. Henry Roberts, of Linfitts, to Miss Ann Farrar, of Spring-grove.—Mr. Cavell, of Beeston, to Miss Agnes Hammerton, of Tong.—Mr. John Berry, of Pontefract, to Miss Mary Hardley, of Scarthingwell.—Mr. William Johnson, of Seacroft, to Miss Debby, of Roundhay.—Mr. James Horner, of Wakefield, to Miss Jane Race, of Horbury.—Mr. William Crowther, to Mrs. Marshall, both of Millword.—Mr. Nathaniel Wainhouse, of Norland, to Mrs. Ann Shaw, of Halifax.—Joshua Wimpenny, esq. of Mount Pleasant, to the eldest daughter

daughter of James Moorhouse, esq. of Downshut-house.—Mr. William Webster, to Miss Hutchinson, both of Pudsey.—Mr. Benjamin Rhodes, of Micklefield, to Miss Mary Hawkins, of Rial.—Mr. Henry Stainland, to Miss Joanna Bucktrout, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Joseph Charlesworth, of Skircoat, to Miss Martha Emmet, of Halifax.—Mr. Leonard Duncan, to Miss Maria Rideal, both of Halifax.—Mr. Wm. Simpson, to Mrs. Marshall, both of Askeendale.—Mr. Jonathan Layborne, of Beverley, to Miss Harrison, of Hornsea.—Mr. John Bilton, of Rooss, to Miss Hutchinson, of Hilston.—Mr. William Levett, to Miss Hernby, both of Hessle.

*Died.*] At Hull, 77, Mr. Joseph Clarkson.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Brass.—76, Mrs. Ursula Taylor.—71, Mr. W. Bromby, a brother of the Trinity-house at this port.—23, Miss Jane Newsom.—82, Mrs. Walker.—54, very suddenly, occasioned, it is supposed, by the unexpected arrival of her husband, whose vessel was lost on Memel-Bar, Mrs. Ansdell.—21, Miss Herwood.—88, Mrs. Marsden.—Mr. Richard Sanderson.—84, Mrs. Ann Kay.—60, Mr. John Wharton.—67, Mr. Merryman.—44, Mr. Thomas Capes.

At York, 74, the wife of John Lund, esq.—Mr. W. Storry.—The Rev. John Parker.

At Bradford, Mr. W. Dinsdale.—At Beverley, Mrs. Dargavell.—Mr. John Prattman.—At Halifax, Samuel Dyson, esq.—48, Mr. John Kershaw.—At Pontefract, 82, the Rev. Is. Brown, the oldest preacher among the Methodists.—70, Mr. Benson.

At Bredlington, 89, R. Greame, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. John Taylor.—Mr. T. Gouthwaite.—Mr. James Stables.—51, Mr. Zacharius Humberg.

At Whitby, Mrs. Sarah Hooper; and, a few days after, Mr. Hooper.—78, Mr. W. Barker, who was a private in the army at the battle of Minden.

At Skircoat, 26, Mrs. Garton.—At Shipton, Mr. Robert Ireland, the celebrated pedestrian.—At Wyton, 51, Mr. T. E. Collinson.—At Barton, Mrs. Willson.—At Hessle, 46, Mrs. Extolly.—25, Mr. John Sawney.—At Bootham, the relict of the late George Ewbank, esq.—At Hornsea, 62, Mr. W. Forster.—At Bailden, Miss Ambler.—At Bretton, Mr. W. Paxton.—At Hunslet, 21, Mr. S. Good.—60, Mr. Thomas Ambler.—At Middleton, George Humble, esq.—At Brighouse, 38, Mrs. Ormerod.—At Holbeck, Mr. W. Rhodes.—At Coldcoats, 79, Mr. William Tarlay.—At Shadwell, Mrs. Shead.—At Seacroft, Mrs. Stringer.—At Horsforth, 55, after a long illness, Mrs. Hague.—At Prescot, Mr. W. Anderson.—At Southowram, Mr. Samuel Hall.—At Ayton, Mr. Ward.—At Haley-hill, 65, Mrs. Barret.

LANCASHIRE.  
The public curiosity was considerably

excited at Liverpool by the arrival of the first steam-boat ever seen in the Mersey river. She came from the Clyde, and in her passage called at Ramsay, in the Isle of Man, which place she left early on the same morning. She is intended to ply between Liverpool and Runcorn; or even, occasionally, as far as Warrington. Her cabin will contain about 100 passengers.

The gentlemen who have interested themselves to procure for Preston the vast advantages which inflamed gas possesses over oil or tallow, where fixed lights are required, have now perfected their plans. A young man of ample experience is engaged to superintend the fixing up of the apparatus, and laying the pipes. Upwards of 1000l. in shares of 10l. each, are already subscribed; and the company have again opened the subscription books, for the purpose of increasing the capital to 2500l. One-tenth of the shops in London are now lighted in this manner, and several considerable streets.

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Lawton Syddall, of Arden-hall, to Miss Mary Bond, of Denton.—Mr. George Crompton, to Mrs. Hannah Mundell.—Mr. John Redfern, to Miss Susannah Negus; Mr. Thos. Wilde, to Miss Elizabeth Bradley; Mr. Thomas Richards, to Miss Mary Warren; Mr. John Lupton, to Miss Kershaw;—all of Manchester.—William Young, esq. of Bolton-hall, to Miss Singleton, of Chadwick.—Mr. Richard Lyon, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Shaw, of Higher Ardwick.—Mr. Archibald Tenant, of Manchester, to Miss Maria Johnson, of Longsight.—At Belton, Mr. Ravaid, solicitor, to Miss Margaret Campbell.—S. Solomon, M.D. of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Martin.—Mr. John Daniels, of Salford, to Miss Milne, of Barten.—John Sherratt, esq. of Salford, to Miss Slater, of Manchester.—Robert Worsley, esq. of Lawton, to Miss Myddleton, of Salford.—Mr. Christopher Buckle, to Miss Sarah Townsend, of Spinningfield.—Mr. James Polding, of Liverpool, to the only daughter of William Brocklebank, esq. of Sutton-lodge.—Mr. John Smith, of Knowsley, to Miss Alice Atherton, of Simonswood.—Mr. Robt. Birne, of Wigan, to Miss Doyer, of Standish.—Captain Philip Delano, to Miss Elizabeth Lloyd; Mr. Thomas Moreby, to Miss Nancy Scott; Mr. John Barton Palmer, to Miss Ogilvie; Mr. J. Branner, to Miss Jane Moss; Mr. Prior, to Miss Ann Holme; Major Donoghue, to Miss Brookes; Mr. J. Adamson, to Mrs. Cormack;—all of Liverpool.—Mr. Threlfall, of Liverpool, to Miss Dixon.—Mr. Wilcockson, printer of the Preston Chronicle, to Amelia, second daughter of Mr. Senols, Fore-street, London.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, 79, Mrs. Nagle.—Capt. John Hillery Clough, 96th foot.—Mr. James Almond.—63, Mr. Nathan Lowe.—Mr. Samuel Camer.—Mr. R. Pritchard.

Pritchard.—Miss Kendall.—Miss Ellen Walm.—32, Mr. Edward Fabian.

At Manchester, the wife of Alexander Taylor, M. D.—Mr. Isaac Steers.—Mrs. Jane Duckworth.—19, Miss Mary Ellin-thorpe.—Mr. Randle Bennett.—74, D. Leech, esq.—59, Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. Cromblehorne.—37, Mr. John Clarke.—67, Samuel Hibbert, esq.—35, Mr. J. Stabbs.—Mr. Samuel Scurr.

At Warrington, Edward Dakin, esq.

At Preston, Lieut. James Buck.—Mr. Thomas Peacock.

At St. Helens, Mr. Peter Greenhal.—At Hughton, Mrs. Barker.—At Everton, 58, Mrs. Goring.—At Wavertree, 55, Miss Rachel Baxendale.—At Ince, Mrs. Burrows.—At Walton, 17, Miss Alicia Taylor.—At Strangeways, Mrs. Knott.—At Ardwick, 77, Mrs. Wilson.—At Broughton-hall, the wife of William Jones, esq.—At Barton-upon-Irwell, 73, Mrs. Hannah Walstenhohn.—At Westhouse, Eliza, the youngest daughter of Wm. Craven, esq.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Mark Topham, to Mrs. Stokes, both of Northwich.—At Northwich, Mr. Thomas Deane, of Manchester, to Miss Nixon, of the former place.—Mr. John Thoroferst, to Miss Cheetham, both of Cawsworth.—Mr. George Jones, of Stockport, to Miss Ann Burgess, of Leicester.—Mr. S. Lapage, of Leeds, to the second daughter of S. Greatrix, esq., of Ferners Lodge.—Mr. R. D. Jones, of Matchett, to the daughter of Peter Highfield, esq., of Antcolus.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. John Ball.—27, Mrs. Ladmore; whilst nursing her infant, she fell on her face, and expired.

At Runcorn, 19, Miss Mary Ann Alsop.—78, Mr. D. Higgins, much respected.

At Neston, Mrs. Ann Harrison.

At Kenworthy, 68, Mr. Thos. Simpson, of Worthington.—At Maypole, suddenly, Mrs. S. Sivvant; on sitting down, she fell back, and expired.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Benjamin Jowett, of Breaston, to Miss Goodwin, of Chaddesden.—Mr. Gerrish, of Croxall, to Miss Claring, of Blakenhall.—Mr. Thos. Burton, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss Nicherton, of Dovridge.—The Rev. James Holme, of Sawley, to Miss Harrington, of Breaston.—At Buxton, Isaac Smith, esq., to Mrs. John.—William Charles Flack, esq., of Cavendish-bridge, to the relief of the late Nathaniel Edwards, esq., of Derby.—Mr. James Gregory, of Sheffield, to Miss Anna Cowley, of Barlow.—Mr. John Smith, of Sin Alley, to Miss Eliz. Walker, of Breadsall.

*Died.*] At Chesterfield, Mrs. Bottom.

At Overton, Mr. John Gregory.—At Wilm Mills, 71, John Lovat Thacker, gent.—At Woodthorpe, Mr. Samuel Shirland.—At Chelmsford, 76, Mr. Elias Dickens, sen.—At Ridgway, 31, Thomas Taylor, esq.—At Ticknell, the Rev. James Eyton.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Sculthorpe, to Miss Bulmer; Mr. J. P. Benn, to Miss A. Dickenson; Mr. T. Pettinger, to Miss M. Wood; Mr. J. Shaw, to Miss A. Maltby;—all of Nottingham.—At Babworth, Henry Willoughby, esq. M.P. for Newark, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Eyre.—Mr. Edward Barnsall, of Longborough.—Mr. Lessitor, to Miss Clarke, both of Otterton.—Mr. Thos. Townsend, to Miss Eliz. Taylor, both of Nottingham.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 71, Mrs. Pidcock.—87, Mrs. Mary Wethdale.—82, Mr. Thomas Sevmore.—75, Mrs. Hannah Merley.—75, Mrs. Rebecca Wheatley.—26, Mr. T. Clay.—76, Mr. James Walters.—Mr. Joseph Greasley.—Mrs. Susannah Moore.—77, Mrs. Soar.—76, Mr. Curtis.

At Newark, 37, Mr. J. Wilson.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Brothwell.—Mr. G. Stevenson.—At East Retford, Mr. Edward Brumley, alderman.

At Willoughby, Mr. Joseph Dawson.—At Stretley, 67, Mr. Thomas Gregory.—At Kelham, 74, Thos. Elliott, gent.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Tally-Oh coach, with twenty-one passengers, going from Gainsborough to Worksop, was lately overturned at Clarborough-hill, and twelve out of the number were severely injured.

*Married.*] Mr. George Burrell Law, of Spalding, to Miss Elsom, of Thorne Fen.—Mrs. Emerson, of Donnington, to Miss Willerton, of Louth.—Mr. Pinder, to Miss Rogers, both of Louth.—At Botsford, Mr. J. Freer, to Miss M. Cochifer.—Mr. J. Drury, to Miss M. Empringham.—Mr. R. Howl, to Miss R. Lee; Mr. J. Reedham, to Miss A. Anderson; all of Frodsham.—Mr. Richard Barks, to Miss Horswood, both of Donnington.—Mr. Benjamin Allatt, to Miss Rebecca Farrow, both of Stamford.—Mr. G. Harvey, of Honington, to Miss Ann Lunin, of Hough.—Mr. John Thomas Porter, of Freston, to Mrs. S. Marshall, of Hormston.—Vere Fane, esq., of Fulbeck, to the eldest daughter of Chas. Chaplin, esq. M.P. for this county.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, Mr. Burton.—Mrs. Cartons.

At Wisbeach, 43, Mr. Samuel Fall.

At Stamford, 26, Mrs. Edgson.—24, N. Naylor.—70, Mr. Benj. Pearson.

At Louth, 78, Mr. John Stephenson.—20, Mr. George Peal.—23, Mrs. Willson.—40, Miss Rose Hare.

At Spalding, 66, Mrs. Clarke.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Samuel Cookson.—58, Mr. Brandam.

At Boston, 44, Mrs. Martha Valentine.

At Fleet, 61, Mr. Richard Nidd.—At North Somercotes, 56, Mrs. F. Osborne.—At Saltfleet, 82, Mr. John Sewell.—At Haringworth, Mr. Thomas Drake.—At Guyhirn, 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Marriott.—At Moulton, Mrs. Horn.—At Scotterthorpe, 65, Thomas Hill, esq.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

On Friday evening, July 14, the Defence coach was overturned at Burbage Common Toll-gate, between Hinckley and Earl Shilton, by which four persons were killed, and several much injured. The evidence before the Coroner proved the misconduct of the coachman, in driving at a most unwarrantable rate. The person who keeps the toll-gate stated, that such was the rapidity with which the coach descended the hill, that she could scarcely perceive the horses' feet touch the ground. The coach struck against the gate-post, and was dashed in pieces, the horses galloping away with the wheels, until they got to the next toll-gate. There were four passengers inside the coach, and five out. Of the former, Miss Page, a young Quaker lady, of the most amiable qualities, was killed on the spot; and Miss Basford, a friend and companion of Miss P. and Mary Storer, a native of Hinckley, were severely hurt. Of the outside passengers, Gough, the coachman, was instantly killed; Smith, a gentleman's servant, died shortly after; and a young man of the name of Bishop, had his arm and thigh broken, and was almost dashed to pieces, and three others were very much hurt.—In addition, a gardener of Hinckley met with his death by falling from the shafts of his cart, while making the best of his way to assist the sufferers at the turnpike-gate.

At a late public meeting in Leicester, it was agreed to present the following Petition to the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom, from the inhabitants of Leicester and its vicinity.

“ That your petitioners are fully satisfied in their own minds, that your honourable house doth not in any constitutional way represent the sense of the nation.

“ Your petitioners, therefore, with all becoming respect, pray the attention of your honourable house to their grievances.

“ Your honourable house is entreated to believe, that though the expression of their petition may appear strong, yet that not any part of it is made use of for the purpose of offence.

“ Your petitioners in affirming that the people of England are not adequately or equally represented, state a fact that they are at any time ready to prove. And, as abuse in the representation of the country has undoubtedly been attended with innumerable evils, your petitioners pray the interference of your honourable house, so that by a radical reform in your hon. house these evils may in future be avoided.

“ Your petitioners complain of the disproportion of electors returning members to serve in your honourable house, and that in many cases the elective franchise is committed into so few hands that the majority of your hon. house is chosen by not more than the two-hundredth part of the people represented.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 272.

“ That your petitioners conceive excessive taxation without a fair representation in parliament, is not only illegal and unconstitutional, but that it has a direct tendency in its consequences towards tyranny and despotism.

“ Your petitioners are convinced, that septennial and triennial parliaments are by no means legal, or was ever intended by the Constitution of 1688; and that the corruption which has crept into the legislature, is mostly owing to this cause.

“ Your petitioners consider annual or short parliaments are unfavourable to corruption; and that it would seldom occur that a man who owes his elevation to the pure and unbiassed voice of the people, would enter the senate house at once prepared to take a bribe for betraying the cause of his constituents.

“ Your petitioners, therefore, pray the attention of your honourable house to those points, and that you will put them in the full possession of these benefits, (viz. annual parliaments, and an equal distribution throughout the community of representation,) gifts which our forefathers struggled for, and which ought to have been transmitted to posterity unmutilated and entire.”

*Married.]* Mr. William Johnson, of Leicester, to Mrs. Ann Measures, of Oadby.—The Rev. William Wells, of Market Bosworth, to Miss Mary Clamp, of Barwell.—Mr. John Gamble, to Miss Ann Martin, of Woodthorpe.—Mr. Plant, jun. of Little Bowden, to Miss Glover, of Market Harborough.—Mr. Shenton, to Miss Elizabeth Richards, both of the London Road.—Mr. John Gill, jun. of Market street, to Miss Sarah Spencer, of Leicester.—Mr. W. Bancroft, to Mrs. Blunt, both of Breedon.

*Died.]* At Leicester, Mrs. Hickling.—Mr. Tomlinson, jun.—77, Mr. Abraham Sapcote, gent.

At Loughborough, 78, Thomas Palmer, gent.—65, Mr. Thomas Attenborough.

At Oakham, Mr. Mat. Royce.

At Uppingham, 67, Mr. James Hill.

At Melton Mowbray, 89, Mr. John Henshaw.

At Market Harborough, 80, Mrs. Mary Tod.

At East Langton, 26, Mr. Wade.—At Lutterworth, 32, Mrs. Lakin.—At Greetham, Mr. Dennis.—At Aleton, Mrs. Green.—At Desford, Mr. Freestone.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. John Beech, of Fenton, to Miss Ellina Robotham, of Audley.—George Johnson, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Booth, of Clayton.—Mr. T. Welton, to Miss Louisa Elkington, of Bourton.—Mr. Joseph Mosedale, of Newcastle, to Miss F. Rushton, of Macclesfield.—Mr. Fisher, of Ombersley, to Miss Ann Jones, of Eunville.—Mr. M. Skally, to Miss Harrold, both of West Bromwich.

N

*Died.]*

*Died.*] At Stafford, Miss Ann Finlow.—Mrs. Hodgins.

At Wolverhampton, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Stokes.

At Newcastle, 75, Mr. Charles Emery.

At West Bromwich, 60, Mrs. Meyrick.

At Walsall, universally lamented, 73, Charles Forster, esq. banker, and senior member of the corporation.

At Lightwood-house, the relict of the late Jonathan Grundy, esq.—At Trentlam, 77, Mr. Samuel Naggerley.—At Bridgford, Mr. Emery, sen.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. John Suckling, of Ashton, to Miss Ann Peacock, of Birmingham.—Mr. Phillips, to Miss Bond, both of Warwick.—Mr. Henry Pickering, to Miss Maria Johnson Cave, both of Coventry.—William Vernon, esq. of Hilderstone-hall, to the daughter of Joseph Jenkinson, esq.—Mr. T. Geast, of Birmingham, to Miss Ann Hartwright, of Kinver.—Mr. Jonathan Thompson, to Miss Mary Mallett, both of Birmingham.—Mr. J. E. Piercy, of Nottingham, to Miss Evans, of Stoke.—Mr. Zouch, of Beausale, to Miss Summers, of Warwick.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, 42, Mr. B. Tuttin.—78, Mrs. Blunt.—Mrs. Ann Raven.—Mrs. Wynn.—72, Mrs. Sarah Hunter.—Mr. Edwin Bingley.—36, Mr. Richard Massey.—Mrs. Elizabeth Intes.—27, Mr. William Adcock.—68, Mr. Joseph Hare.—The Rev. D. Toulmin, an eminent dissenting minister, of whom further particulars will be given in our next.

At Coventry, Mrs. Herbert, and a few days after, Mr. Herbert.—72, Mr. John Harris.—Mr. Parr.

At Starton, 69, Mr. Rawlins.—At Edgbaston, 18, Miss C. M. Ketland.—At Northfield, 19, Miss Sarah Whitehouse.—At Aston, Mr. Edmund Whitehouse.—At Whitley Mill, 95, Mr. Davis.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The sum of 20,000*l.* has been voted by parliament, for the purpose of improving the road from London, through Shrewsbury, to Holyhead.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Sayee, of Brockton, to Miss Card, of Frome.—Mr. David Pritchard, to Miss Lello, of Bridgnorth.—Mr. Isaac Ratcliffe, of Knockin-hall, to Miss Martha Payne.—Augustus Godby, esq. to the eldest daughter of William Jellicoe, esq. of Shiffnall.—Mr. D. Oliver, to Miss Griffiths, both of Oswestry.—Mr. James, to Miss Stanwin, both of Newport.—Mr. Davies, of Berry Mills, to Miss Medlicott, of Whittington.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, sincerely regretted, Charles Aylett, esq.—The wife of Lieut. George, of the Shropshire militia.—Mr. Joseph Edgerley.—70, Mrs. Martha Jones.

At Ludlow, Richard Nash, esq.—Mrs. Syer.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Dawson.

At Callaughton, Mrs. Roseanna Southern.—At Hopes, 61, Mrs. Lee.—At Binton, Mr. Peter Mullock.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

The steam-boat plying on the river Severn, owing to the misconduct of part of the passengers, was lately upset near Kempsey, but the whole were fortunately extricated.

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Ashmore, of Norton, to Miss Mascall, of London.—Mr. Benjamin Westwood, of Bromley, to Miss Cooksey, of Oldswinford.—Mr. Henry Cliston, of Worcester, to Miss E. F. Cooke, of Birmingham.—Thomas Blaney, esq. of Evesham-lodge, to the second daughter of the late Thomas Harrison, esq. of Fulford.—Mr. Siddens, to Miss E. Blizart, both of Stourbridge.

*Died.*] At Worcester, 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Kingsbury.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Thomas Nash, sen.

At Dudley, Mr. John Hancox.

At Longden, 75, Mr. H. Cooke.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. James Baskerville, to Miss James, both of Hereford.—At Llangarran, Mr. John Imes, jun. of Tredanchan-farm, to Miss Mary Morgan, of Llangarran.

*Died.*] At Ross, Mrs. Ann Knowles.

At Eardisland, at an advanced age, Mr. Harris.—At Pembridge, Mr. Yeld.

#### GLoucester AND MONMOUTH.

The foundation-stone of the New Shire Hall, building in Gloucester, has been laid, with the usual formalities. This elegant structure, when perfected, will present a combination of chastity of design, with a roomy convenience, rarely found.

The Committee of the Tewkesbury Lying-in Charity, during the last year, relieved one hundred and three poor women; to each of them was given, a flannel petticoat, in addition to the usual loan and donation of linen and coals.

The paper-mill of Mr. Palfer, of Wotton-Underedge, was lately reduced to ashes.

*Married.*] Mr. John Hurle, jun. of Bristol, to the eldest daughter of John Parker, esq. of Upton-house.—Mr. John Weeks, of Bristol, to Miss Mealing.—William Protheroe, esq. of Bristol, to the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Eagles, esq.—Mr. Hathaway, to Miss Faulkener, both of Evesham.—Mr. T. Cale, of Ledbury, to Miss Dalby, of Pershore.—Mr. Edwin, of Monmouth, to Miss Harris, of Court Kennoul.—Mr. Bigham, of Llangoven, to Miss Powell, of Llanyllt.—Mr. W. Bells, of Llanarth, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Penrose-farm.—The Rev. S. Mence, to Miss O'Callaghan, of Wotton.—At Wotton-Underedge, Mr. Lucy, to the eldest daughter of William Innes Everard, esq.—Mr. Richard Williams, of Newarne, to Miss Jennings, of Netherhall.—Mr. J. C. Pinkner,

ner, to Miss Turks, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. William Moore, to Miss Thomas, both of Tewksbury.—Mr. R. Bird, of King-Stanley, to Miss Eliza Kersey, of Bagpath.—Mr. Sanders, to Miss Cole, both of Bristol.—Capt. Haynes, R. N. to a daughter of Thomas Oliver, esq. of Bristol.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mrs. Gardner.—76, Mr. William Barton.

At Bristol, Mrs. Hollister.—The wife of James George, esq.

At Cheltenham, William Lewis, esq.—50, Mr. Harris.

At Tewkesbury, 86, Mr. Thomas Andrews.

At Monmouth, the relict of Richard Morgan, esq.

At Kendleshire, 34, Mr. Sherborne.—At Chedworth, Mr. Radway, much lamented.—At Clifton, Sarah, eldest daughter of William Coupland, esq.—At Prestbury, the wife of Cornelius Wooley, esq.—At Leigh, in consequence of a fall from a scaffolding, Mr. John Griffiths.—At Rufford, 63, Mr. Thomas Mathews.—At Evesham, the lady of Governor Maurice, of the island of Anholt.

At Pontypool, 68, the Rev. John Williams, A. M. vicar of Llanover: he was distinguished by peculiar benevolence, and a benignity of disposition; to the lowest classes he was the affable, accessible parish-priest; and to the higher, the well-informed, polite gentleman; consequently his memory will be long revered.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

On Monday, the 10th, James Bannister was executed on a plat-form erected over the gateway of the county-gaol, pursuant to the sentence passed on him for murdering his wife. After the body had hung the usual time, it was removed, by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, to the anatomical theatre. It was then dissected in the most scientific manner by Mr. HITCHINGS, the dissecting surgeon; and an excellent lecture was delivered on the different parts of the body, by the Regius Professor of Anatomy, SIR C. PEGGE. In the course of this lecture, which continued upwards of an hour and a half, and which was given in the most clear and elegant language, without reference to any papers, Sir Christopher made many observations on the nature of the human frame, which, if properly attended to, will be productive of essential service to the community. His instructions relative to the best mode of restoring suspended animation, were so clear, and so well explained by the inflation of the lungs and other experiments, that we are convinced, if the plan he recommended could be generally adopted, many valuable lives might be saved. His observations on the nature of the absorbent vessels, particularly on their action in cases of

bites from mad dogs, and all other venomous animals, were extremely ingenious, and his instructions as to the best mode of preventing their dreadful effects, merit being treasured up in the minds of his auditors. The Professor occasionally illustrated his subject by exhibiting various elegant preparations in spirits, preserved in the theatre. The room was filled with persons of respectability, who left the theatre highly gratified with the kind attention paid to them by the learned Professor, who endeavoured to make every part of his lecture perspicuous and useful to his hearers.

In consequence of the loss of notes to the amount of about 15,000*l.* stolen from one of the Birmingham coaches, Messrs. William Atkins and sons, bankers, in Chipping Norton, have been compelled to stop payment.

At the anniversary meeting of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society on the 6th of June, at Woodstock, 92 head of stock were exhibited. There were also a number of candidates for the premiums offered for ploughing, shearing, long service, &c.—The premiums adjudged, amounted to 262*l.*

*Married.*] Mr. Holland, to Miss Ann Alicia Whiting, of Oxford.—Mr. William Coles, of Oxford, to a daughter of J. Walker, esq. of Wendlebury.—Mr. W. Kipling, of London, to Miss E. Swell, of Chisselhampton.—Mr. John Bagnall, to the youngest daughter of George Bulley, esq. of Sarsden.—Mr. John Seymour, of Thame, to Miss Sheen, of Sydenham-Grange.—At Holiwell, Mr. Boshell, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Shepherd, of Holiwell.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 50, Mr. Joseph Ward.—Mr. Joseph Montague.—35, Mr. James Couldrey.—70, Mr. William Ward.—24, Mr. P. Pike.—35, Mrs. Mary Frogley.

Colonel Beaumont, of Crowmarsh, near Wallingford; he crossed the Thames, at the ferry, and, having walked a considerable distance on the banks of the river, fixed his walking-stick in the ground, placed his hat on it as a signal, and threw himself into the water, and was drowned.—Verdict, Suicide; he has been buried in a cross-road.

At Banbury, Mrs. Walton.

At Calthrop, Mrs. Elizabeth Sansbury.—At Deddington, 81, Mrs. Faulkner.—At Oddington, 26, the wife of Capt. Van Loon.—At Sibbard Fern, 61, Mr. Richard Austin.

#### BUCKS AND BERKS.

*Married.*] James Wheble, esq. of Wardley-Lodge, to the eldest daughter of the late Major O'Brien.—Nicholas Geary, esq. of Stakeshill, to the second daughter of James Freshfield, esq. of Reading.—Mr. Gordmans, to Miss Smith; Mr. William Monk,

Monk, to Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, all of Aylesbury.—At Whadden, Mr. William Reeve, of Nash, to Miss Ann King.

*Died.*] At Aylesbury, Mr. Woodman.—76, Mrs. Trovey.

At Great Marlow, 25, Mr. T. Wetherhead, jun.

At Lavendon, very suddenly, Mrs. Gander.

At Wargrave, Richard Matthews, jun. esq.—72, the wife of Thomas Wyatt, esq.

At Langley, Miss Jane Seymour Hoper.

#### HERTS AND BEDS.

*Married.*] Mr. William Patterson, of London, to the daughter of the late Richard Drabart, esq. of St. Alban's.—At Offley, Richard Oliverson, esq. of London, to the second daughter of John Sewerley, esq. of Putteridge Bury.—Mr. James Ward, to Miss Mary Ann Reyance, both of Cheshunt.—General Baron Obert, to Miss Parkins, of Chesfield-lodge.

*Died.*] At Woburn, Mr. Porter.

At Cheshunt, the wife of Mr. Thomas Flower.

At Sharnbrook, 52, Mr. Gibbard.

At Turvey, 29, Mr. William Skevington.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Helmdon, Mr. Wm. Porter, to Miss Sarah Winnill, of Wing.—At Weljngborough, Mr. J. Bitten, to Miss Eliz. Robinson, of West-mill.—Mr. Lacy, to Miss Warner.—Mr. Phillips, to Miss Bond.—Mr. R. Coles, to Miss E. Durham: all of Northampton.—Mr. Darker, to Miss Harris, of Wootton.

*Died.*] At Northampton, 55, Mrs. Pain.—56, Mr. John Atterbury.—Mrs. Cherry.—Mr. Maning.—Miss Parbery.

At Peterborough, 67, Mr. J. Hill.

At Stanwick, suddenly, Mr. N. Norman.

At Stow-lodge, 21, Miss S. Linnell.

At Kislingbury, 38, Mrs. Adams.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

As some labouring men were lately employed in cutting through Mettle-hill, on the new road from Meldreth to Kneeworth, near Royston, they discovered a number of human bones, and about eight feet below the surface of the earth found a stone coffin, containing a perfect skeleton.

The prizes, given annually by the Representatives in Parliament of Cambridge University, to two Senior and two Middle Bachelors of Arts, who shall compose the best Dissertations in Latin Prose, have been this year adjudged as follows:—*Senior Bachelors*—Rev. J. Scholefield, Scholar of Trinity College.—*Middle Bachelors*—Mr. J. Bailey, Scholar of Trinity College; the Rev. J. Pearson, Fellow of St. John's College.—To the Senior this year but one prize was awarded. The subjects were:—*For the Senior Bachelors*, “*Quid causæ est cur apud Romanos, postquam sub Imperatoribus essent, eximia minus florarent ingens?*”—*For the Middle Bachelors*, “*Utrum*

*elementioris sit animi, leviter delinquentes suppliciis, pro ratione culparum adhibilis, coercere, an impunitos dimittere?*”—Sir William Browne's gold medals have been gained as follows:—Greek Ode, J. H. Fisher, Trin. Coll.; Latin Ode, Geo. Stainforth, Trin. Coll.—The subjects were, for the former, “*In Augustissimum Galliae Regem solio avito redditum;*” for the latter, “*Vivos ducent de marmore vultus.*”—The subject for the Epigrams was, “*Quidquid dicam aut erit, aut non.*” No prize was given.—The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English Ode has been adjudged to Mr. Smirke, Scholar of St. John's College; subject, “*Wallace.*”

*Married.*] General Sir Charles Wall, of Little Shelford, to Miss Brent, of Bath.—Mr. James Abram, to Miss Dick, both of Wisbech.—Mr. Tho. Waters, jun. of Fordham, to Miss Sarah Maulden, of Burwell.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, the widow of Wm. Wilkins, esq.—The Rev. John Torkington, D.D. master of Clare-hall.

At Ely, the Rev. Thomas Waddington, one of the prebendaries of that cathedral.

At Histon, Mr. Uriah Taylor.

#### NORFOLK.

The Holkham sheep-shearing commenced on Monday, July 10th. Among the visitors were—The Duke of Bedford; the Earl of Albemarle; the Earl of Hardwicke; Lord Somerville; Lord W. Bentinck; Lord Bradford, and Sir W. W. Wynne.—On the *first day*, after breakfast, Mr. Coke and a numerous party of his friends rode to Longlands, where they inspected some of the Devon cattle exhibited as prizes. Several ploughs were here at work, drawn by Devon oxen, the more general use of which Mr. Coke strongly recommended. Several implements were also exhibited—a machine for spreading hay. Several drill machines, some for sowing turnips only, others for depositing oil-cake dust with turnip-seed or wheat. From Longlands, the party proceeded to inspect Mr. Denny's fine farm, at Egmore. The party then proceeded to the hall, and at four o'clock sat down to dinner.

On the *second day*, Mr. Coke and several of his guests were on their horses a little after five, and rode over Mr. Overman's beautiful farm at Burnham. They then inspected Mr. Blomfield's farm at Warham; his beautiful dairy of Devon cows particularly attracted attention. Returning from Warham, they proceeded to Mr. Coke's new barn, where was a very fine shew of Devon and other cattle. The company sat down to dinner were nearly three hundred.

On the *third day*, the carcasses of the prize sheep were exhibited. After breakfast the company proceeded to view the teams of oxen at work, and eleven ploughs started for the premiums. After riding with

with Mr. Coke, and viewing his Devon stock, his fine crops of wheat, barley, and peas, first on the Wells side of the park, and afterwards at Longlands, they proceeded to the hall; and, soon after three o'clock, three hundred sat down to dinner. The following prizes were then delivered by Mr. Coke to the several claimants:—

*Sheep.*—To Mr. Blyth, of Burnham, for the best Southdown shearling wether, a piece of plate value ten guineas.

To Mr. Overman, of Burnham, for the best pen of ewe hoggets, a piece of plate value ten guineas.

To Mr. Kendle, of Weasenham, for the best Southdown ram, a silver cup value ten guineas.

*Cattle.*—To Mr. Garwood, of Billingford, for the best year-old bull, a piece of plate value ten guineas.

To Mr. Grant, of Snettisham, for the best pair of fat Devon oxen, a piece of plate value ten guineas.

To Mr. Overman, of Burnham, for the two best two-year old Devon heifers, a piece of plate value ten guineas.

To the same gentleman, for the best three-year old Devon ox, a piece of plate value 10 guineas.

*Pigs.*—To Mr. Upcher, for the best boar, a piece of plate.

*Implements.*—To Mr. Blomfield, of Warham, for a hoe, which will clean five rows of turnips at 18 inches, with one horse, a piece of plate.—Mr. Cooke's oil-oake bruise was much approved, as was also Mr. Jordan's machine for frightening away thieves.

*To Shepherds.*—The first of five guineas to John Bloom, shepherd to Mr. Borber, of Dunton, for rearing from 506 ewes, 21 to 22 lambs per score ewes.

The second of four guineas, to Samuel Knight, shepherd to Mr. Negus, for rearing from 402 ewes, 26 lambs to 20 ewes.

The third of three guineas, to the shepherd of Mr. Harvey, of Alburgh, for rearing from 326 ewes, 27 lambs to 20 ewes.

The fourth of the two guineas, to Wm. Graves, shepherd to Mr. Etheridge, of Denton, for rearing from 296 ewes, 27 lambs to 20 ewes.

*Irrigation.*—To Mr. Beek, jun. a piece of plate for laying to water-meadow five acres of bed work, and five acres catch work. The other candidates were Mr. Harvey, of Alburgh, and Mr. Garwood, of Billingford.

*Married.*—Mr. Richard Long Smith, of Bungay, to Miss Sarah Lincoln, of Yarmouth.—T. H. Hadgraft, gent. of London, to Miss E. Alldred, of Norwich.—The Rev. William Jervett, to Miss Martha Whiting, of Palgrave.—Mr. Thomas Ditcham, to Miss Ann Hayward, both of Norwich.—Mr. Dockerill, of London, to the daughter of Dr. Pleasance, of Fakenham.—Mr. J. O. Cooper, of Liverpool, to Miss Bolingbroke, of Norwich.—C. Smith, esq. of London, to Miss North, of Norwich.—

Mr. Samuel Goddard, of Norwich, to Miss Margaret Spronne, of Brancaster.—Mr. William Walton, of Lynn, baptist-minister, to Miss Eliz. Rhodes, of Shipley.

*Died.*—At Norwich, 49, Mr. G. Toll, one of the Society of Friends.—82, Mr. Laurence Golding.—64, Mr. R. Greenacre.—59, Mrs. Blanfield.—75, Mrs. Eliz. Ives.

At Yarmouth, 74, Mr. W. Sewell.—62, the wife of William Danby Palmer, esq.—94, Mrs. Couzens.—55, Mrs. Virtue Press.—33, Mrs. Mary Ann Whitesides.—50, Mr. A. Baker.—76, Mr. J. Ward.—Mr. Ralph Ward.—Mr. Billing, of Coxford-Abbey, Rudham: also, Mr. W. Billing, of Ashill.—At Wymondham, 77, Mrs. Sarah Coleman.—At Whittington, 48, Mrs. Jane Wright.—At Hargham, 69, Mr. M. Bowles.—At Hetherset, 85, Mr. John Parke.—At Coltishall, 51, after a long and severe affliction, the wife of the Rev. Jos. Church.—At Swaffham, 62, Mrs. Frances Mallam.—At East Dereham, 61, Mr. Geo. Bennet.—At Litchum, 57, Mr. Carmichael.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*—W. Jackson Hooker, esq. of Halesworth, to Miss Maria Turner, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Dawson, to Miss Collis, both of Sudbury.—Mr. Geo. Pearl, of Hoxne, to Miss Ann Goate, of Thrandeston.—Samuel Burch, esq. to Miss Oakeley, both of Aldborough.—Mr. Adkin, to Miss Shadwell, both of Bury.—Mr. F. Spink, of Fornham, to Miss Thacker, of Kentford.—Mr. A. Ray, jun. to Mrs. S. Westrop, both of Lavenham.—Mr. S. Jay, jun. to Miss Wright, both of Cavendish.—Mr. R. Isaacson, jun. of Delham, to the youngest daughter of Charles Wedge, esq. of Westley-bottom.—Mr. James Smith, of Melon-green, Whepstead, to Mrs. Adkin, of Bury.—Mr. John Avey, of Risby, to Miss Chandler, of Pakenham.

*Died.*—At Bury, Mrs. Lovelace.

At Ipswich, Mr. J. Johnson Ralph.

At Beccles, 60, S. Harmer, esq.

At Woodbridge, 26, Mr. Henry Wright.

At Ixworth, 90, Mr. Edmund Baddison.

—At Hawstead, Mr. A. Everett.—At Combs, Mrs. Southgate.—At Stoke, Mr. James Cooke.—At Hawleigh, 73, Mrs. Ray.—At Brone, 80, Thomas Lingwood, gent.—At Honington, 34, Mrs. Lingwood.—At Hopworth, 27, Mr. John Ray.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*—Mr. Everett, of Wix, to Miss Woolverston, of Ipswich.—Mr. Tho. King, of Littlebury-mill, to Miss Mary Portway, of New Sampford.—Mr. W. Adams, of Great Waltham, to Mrs. Chalmers, of Noreham-wood.—Mr. Charles Holroyd, to Miss Mary Ann Finch, both of Malden.

*Died.*—At Chelmsford, 58, Mr. Robert Eden.

At Harwich, 87, Mr. Francis Stephens.

At Ingatestone, Mr. John Emberson.

At Canewden, Mr. Henry Digby: he was unfortunately drowned.

#### KENT.

## KENT.

On the 21st ult. at a quarter before 10 o'clock, an extremely heavy shower of rain fell, for a short time, in Brompton, Chatham, and Rochester. Immediately after the rain, a light vapour appeared to descend from some very dark clouds, suspended over the Medway, opposite to Upnor Castle, which gradually assumed a conical appearance, and approached the surface of the river, until a cone began to rise therefrom, shaped like an inverted funnel, and nearly joined the upper one, the lower cone then suddenly subsided, and the upper cone became considerably elevated. An extraordinary motion took place in the upper cone, like that of smoke impelled by a strong current of air, and it seemed to be suspended diagonally from the clouds, of which it appeared to form a part, and the point attracted the clouds towards it from a considerable distance on each side; the vapours seemed to ascend in the cone with a strong rotatory motion, the length of the tube gradually diminished, and it at last entirely disappeared amongst the surrounding clouds, which, for a considerable time afterwards were strongly agitated.

*Married.*] Mr. Richard Wright, to Miss Esthei Joad, both of Ramsgate.—Mr. Cha. Quested, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Hunter, of Margate.—Mr. Edward Grey, to Miss Mary Reyner, both of Sandwich.—At Lenham, Mr. Henry Parks, to Miss S. Peckham.—Mr. George Matthews, of Charing, to Mrs. Sharpe, of Egerton.—Mr. Thomas Griggs, of Ramsgate, to Miss Mary Hills of Doddington.—At Folkestone, Thomas Holman, esq. to Miss Minster.—Mr. Richard Fourre, to Miss Mary Russell, both of Canterbury.—Mr. Stephen Sackert Chancellor, to Miss M. E. Tauchner, both of Margate.—George Wilms, esq. of Shoreham, to the youngest daughter of the late C. Tay, esq. of Linton-lodge.—Mr. James Thomas, to Miss Charlotte Field.—Mr. Edward Seaton, of Troytown, to Miss S. Hopley, of Chatham.—Horatio Bates, esq. of Egerton, to Miss Powell, of Lenham.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. John Irons.—Mr. James Goreley, 92, Mrs. Eliz. Delo.—Mr. Lepine.

At Dover, Mr. J. Wills.—47, the wife of William Thomsett, esq.—77, Austin Piety, esq.

At Hythe, 84, J. Fuller, esq.

At Sandwich, 66, Mrs. Cloke.

At Chatham, Mr. Bent.—77, the widow of Edward Hall, esq.

At Folkestone, 75, Mr. Edw. Watson.

At Sheerness, 58, Mr. B. Bentham.

At Maidstone, 60, John Stone, esq.—79, Mr. James Doyes, of Maidstone, a superannuated master of the royal navy, and formerly a merchant of considerable eminence. The vicissitudes experienced by this gentleman, both of a public and private

nature, are singularly interesting. His acquaintance with, and participation in, the actions of many great characters of the age, form no inconsiderable part of the events of his life. His former affluence, when he was possessed of property in England, Holland, and the East Indies, and the comparative diligence of his latter days, form a contrast at once humiliating and distressing. He received the rudiments of education at the same school with the celebrated Garrick, with whom, during the life of the latter, he ever maintained a friendly intimacy; as he did also with the Bard of Twickenham, to whom he was distantly related. He was thrice married, and has left a widow, and several children by his different wives. Two of his sons are officers in the navy.

At Faversham, Mr. Colegate.

At Tunbridge, Mrs. King.

At Deptford, the widow of Gilbert Ferguson, esq.

At Westbere, 81, Mrs. Allen.—At Boughton Minchelsea, 59, Mr. John Wedd.—At Harbledown, 69, Mrs. Lacy.—At Smeeth, 37, Mrs. Bridget.—At Ashton, Mrs. Barnes.—At Relveden, 74, Mr. Thos. Hinckley.—At Broadstairs, 58, Mr. Samuel Long.—58, Mr. S. Frome.—At Bobbing, 80, Mrs. Payne.—At Bredhurst, 62, Mrs. Wise.—At St. Bartholomew's, Mr. Arthur Waller.—At Bulling, 64, Mr. John Cheeseman.—At Cranbrook, 80, Mrs. Cuckow,

## SUSSEX.

The Duke of Norfolk, on the 15th of June, celebrated with great pomp, at Arundel Castle, the 600th anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. About forty peers and their ladies sat down to dine, and about two hundred persons of distinction attended a grand ball in the evening. The festivities were kept up in a grand style, by changes of company, during several successive days.

Brighton has been unusually full of company during the current season, and houses have let 10 per cent. higher than usual. The queen and princesses are expected to pass part of August there, and the consequent preparations at the pavilion are at once extensive and expensive.

Chichester and its neighbourhood was on Friday the 7th, about four o'clock, visited with a local storm of wind. Some damage was done to hay-ricks and buildings; but it is chiefly to be deplored that Colonel Poyntz, of Cowdray-park, who was on his return to land at Bognor, in his yacht, accompanied by his two sons, the two Misses Perry, of Titchfield, a foreign gentleman, the boatman, and his son, were met by this extraordinary hurricane within a mile of the shore, which overset and sunk the yacht, and the whole, except Colonel Poyntz and the boatman, were unfortunately drowned. Mrs. Poyntz was

an

an eye-witness from her drawing-room window.

*Married.*] Mr. Harry Goater, of Winchester, to Miss Ann Goater, of Crawley.—Henry Painter, esq. to Miss Bull, of St. Bartholomew Hyde.—The Rev. John Cox, rector of Cheddington, to Miss Rowe, of Norton-houſe.—Capt. George Dawes, to Miss Mary Baxald, of Arundel.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mrs. Reynolds.

At Chichester, Mr. Court.

At Brighton, Miss Eliza Cramp, an amiable and accomplished young lady.

At Slindon, the Rev. Mr. Smelt.—At Fishbourne, Mrs. Boniface.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] C. Tickell, esq. of Southampton, to the daughter of T. Padget, esq. of Hampstead.—Henry Minchin, esq. of Holywell-house, to Miss Maitland.—Capt. John Scott, of the royal navy, to Miss Cole, of Bishop's Waltham.—Mr. G. Dernan, of Ringwood, to Miss R. Linton, of Stoneham.—Gilbert George Mitchell, esq. to Miss Caroline Breach, both of Southampton.—Doctor R. Tobin, of Portsea, to the eldest daughter of J. G. Ellis, esq. commissary of ordnance.—Mr. John Osmond, to Miss Brine, both of Portsea.—At Droxford, Lieut. G. Butter, to the youngest daughter of the late J. Brain, esq.—Mr. Mearman, of Newport, to Miss Pittis, of Blackwater.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 59, Vice-admiral T. Hamilton, late commissioner of the navy.—Mr. R. Bulstrode.

At Gosport, Mr. James Beazley.—70, Mrs. Ledstone.

In the Isle of Wight, Mr. Oggin.

At Upper Ryde, 68, Mr. B. Barkham.—At Bury, 55, Joseph Carter, esq.—At Crabthorn, Mrs. Brett.—At West End, 23, Mrs. Rebecca Adams.

#### WILTSHIRE.

A committee of the Wiltshire Society for the encouragement of agriculture, &c. has been held at Wilton, when the second spring ploughing-match, and the annual sheep-shearing of the society took place on Mr. Thring's farm at Bulbridge.—In the first class of ploughing, the premium was awarded to J. Cole, with Tickell's one-wheel plough, who ploughed his half-acre in one hour and fifty-eight minutes.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Bourne, of Melsham, to Miss Elizabeth Querk, of Weymouth.—William Bennett, esq. of Pyrhouse, to the only daughter of Thomas Gore, esq. of London.—Mr. James Beaven, of New Town Park, Melksham, to Miss Batten, of Bradford.

*Died.*] At Swindon, 82, Ambrose Goddard, esq. who formerly represented this county in parliament for thirty-five years.

At Amesbury, at an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Nairn.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

As Mr. Poole, a farmer of Blagdon, near Taunton, was lately digging in a field, the

spade struck against a hard substance, which proved to be a military chest, containing Portugal gold coin, and Louis d'Ors, &c. to the estimated value of 20,000l. It is conjectured that this treasure has been concealed ever since the Duke of Monmouth's invasion in 1685.

*Married.*] Mr. Pearce, of Wellington, to Miss Elizabeth Warren, of Minehead.—Charles Pittman Coppin, esq. R.N. to the second daughter of John Plura, esq. of Bath.—Francis Rogers, esq. of Yarlington-lodge, to the eldest daughter of B. Bickley, esq. of Bristol.—Samuel Prest, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Mary Ann Breck, of Crocombe.—At Bath, Robt. Micklem, esq. of Hurley, to Miss Crutwell.

*Died.*] At Bath, the relict of John Twycross, esq.—The widow of Thomas King, esq.—Mrs. Kington.—Mr. J. Smith.—Mr. Sandys Roper.—Solomon Watson, esq. very suddenly.—The Rev. John Mulso, A.M. vicar of South Stoneham.—Mrs. Mary Field.—The widow of Daniel Garrett, esq.—William Scott, esq.

At Wells, Clement Tudway, esq. M.P. for this city, for such a series of years that he has long been considered the father of the House of Commons.

At Bathwick, 94; Mrs. Pike.—At Chilcompton, 42, Miss Annesley.—At Coombdown, Miss Mary Ann Bonner.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Dorchester, — Brown, esq. banker, of Collumpton, to Miss Fisher, of Dorchester.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, 100, Mrs. Sarah Hoddinott.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

During the short period in which the Exeter Humane Society has been established, it has tended to recover from apparent death upwards of two hundred persons, who would otherwise have been lost to their families and the community; besides numbers who have been rescued, when in imminent danger, by the exertions of individuals, stimulated by the rewards offered by this society.

An Act has passed for the purpose of dividing and inclosing the Royal Forest, or Chace of Exmoor, in the counties of Somerset and Devon, containing 22,400 acres.—Sir T. D. Acland, having a right of tithe, is to receive, in lieu of it, one-eighth part of the whole, amounting to 2,700 acres contiguous to his estate.

*Married.*] Mr. John Gay, to Miss Jane Rindall, of Thornccombe.—Mr. Wm. Williams, of Horsington, to Miss Dinah Soutar.—The Rev. John Limebear Harding, of Arlington, to the youngest daughter of the late Gen. Goldie, of Goldie Leigh.—At Southmolton, Mr. John Quantick, to Mrs. Jane Quick.—Thomas Coneybear, esq. to Miss Hannah Thomas.—Francis Willesford, esq. of Tavistock, to Miss Charlotte Burns.—At Oakhampton, John Whitchurch Bennett, esq. to Miss Frances Luttrell,

trell Moriarty.—Mr. Samuel Chappell, of Dock, to Mrs. Frances Lawrence.—R. Dickenson, esq. of Tiverton, to a daughter of W. H. Walroud, esq. of Bradfield-house.—Mr. T. May, of Plymouth-dock, 10 Miss Howell, of Exeter.—Mr. G. M. Gould, of Exeter, to Miss A. Helmore, of Newton St. Cyres.—Mr. E. T. Bartlett, of Branscombe, to Miss Mary Hatchwell, of Colyton.—Lieut. Kestell, R.N. to Miss P. Gardiner, of Dock.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 52, Wm. Harris, esq.—Mrs. Fletcher.—21, Mrs. Turner.—Mrs. Knight.—78, Mrs. Mary Moor.

At Barnstaple, 87, Mrs. Nott.

At Exmouth, 20, Mary Jane, daughter of the late Gen. England.

At Sidmouth, 82, John Carslake, esq.

At Totnes, the wife of Dr. Marshall.

At Otterton, 80, Mr. Jacob Skinner.—

At Moretonhampstead, Mrs. Hewer.—At Sherford, 50, Mr. Jasper Parrot.—At Trowbridge, the wife of John Yarde, esq.—

At Knowle, George Montagu, esq.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] The Rev. James Kernick, to Miss Stevens, both of St. Ives.—Peter Glubb, esq. of Liskeard, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Lyne, of Little Petherick.—Mr. Thomas Eyre, jun. to Miss Bray, both of Launceston.

*Died.*] At Trewarthenhick, Francis Gregor, esq. formerly representative in parliament for this county.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] Hugh Bowen Mends, capt. in the 22d. regiment of foot, to the eldest daughter of Hugh Webb Bowen, esq. of Camrose-hall.—Mr. Williams, of Amlioch, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Gryffyd, rector of Festiniog.—Edward Jones Hughes, esq. of Plas Onn, to Miss Mary Price, of Hen.—John Brown, esq. of Broad Heath, to the eldest daughter of Major Merrideth, of Presteign.—Mr. Thomas Owen, of Pentre, to Miss Evans, of Gresffydd.

*Died.*] At Swansea, 54, Mr. W. Powell.—At Cardiff, Mr. William Bowen.

At Haverfordwest, 47, Mr. W. Ormond.

At Carmarthen, 50, Mr. Walter Thomas.

At Wrexham, 77, Mr. Charles Cottingham.

At Llysdulas, 79, the Rev. Edward Hughes, one of the wealthiest gentlemen in Great Britain.—At Penybedd, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. W. Williams.—At Glasbury, Mrs. Evans.—At Overton, Mrs. Ann Hasnett.—At Tryden-lodge, 50, Mrs. Hannah Davies.—At Tyr-Coed, in consequence of falling from his horse in a fit, Thomas Parry, esq.—At Pantgwynn, 89, Mrs. Morris.

#### SCOTLAND.

By recent accounts from Sutherlandshire it appears, that the emigrations to

North America continue to be very considerable. Three hundred families and upwards go this season from the districts of Ear and Edrachilles.

The first stone of a mausoleum over the remains of BURNS, was laid with great pomp at Dumfries, on the 6th of June. The following is a translation of the Latin inscription:—

“ In perpetual honour of  
ROBERT BURNS,  
Incomparably the first Scottish poet of  
his age,  
whose excellent verses, in the dialect of  
his country,  
distinguished for the strength and fire  
of native genius,  
more than for the acquired accomplishments  
of polish and erudition,  
are admired by all men of letters,  
for their humour, pleasantry, elegance,  
and variety,  
his townsmen and others, who love polite  
literature,  
and cherish the memory of so eminent  
a genius,  
caused the mausoleum to be erected  
over the remains of  
THE BARD.”

Perhaps this is a bad or incorrect translation; as many more lines are added in compliment to the parties employed, which we, in compliment to them, have suppressed.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, James Dalrymple, esq. to the third daughter of Sir James Nasmyth, bart. of Posso, Peeblesshire.—Dr. John Hunter, to Miss Elizabeth Patison, of Edinburgh.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, W. Forbes, esq.—At Terraughtie, Alexander Harries Maxwell, esq.

At Fairfield-lodge, county of Ayr, William Campbell, esq.

#### IRELAND.

*Died.*] At Moyadd, near Rathfriland, Bernard M'Cullum. He was sixty years a member of the masonic body, and for the last thirty years of his life subsisted on the bounty of the order. He was never happy only when doing acts of kindness to his brethren; he would travel fifty miles at any time or season, in the pleasantest manner, if any of his esteemed brethren were concerned. He was possessed of the most retentive memory, for, although from the failure of his sight he could not read for the last ten years of his life, yet he could repeat almost every chapter in the Old and New Testament; and, although divers acts and means were used in his last moments to cause him to renounce the order, yet he died as he lived, an admirer of it. He was interred in Avagh lone church-yard, with masonic rites, universally lamented by all the brethren who knew him.

••• Our usual SUPPLEMENT was published with this Number, and will be delivered with it by the Booksellers.